The Avalanche

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O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Crawford Avalanche

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VOLUME XVI. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1895. NUMBER 43.

CHICORA GOES DOWN.

LOST WITH ALL HANDS IN LAKE MICHIGAN.

Owners of the Vessel Identify Debris Thrown Up by the Waves and Give Up Hope for the Safety of the Boat —Probably Crushed by Ice.

Twenty-six Men Drowned.

Wreckage, identified as belonging to the missing Graham & Morton propeller Chicora, was discovered in the ice off South Haven, Mich., proving without a question that the famous passenger boat, once the pride of Lake Michigan, has gone to the bottom. This settles the awful doubt that has been hanging over the fate of the vessel since she was first reported lost. By the sinking of the Chicora twenty-six lives were undoubtedly lost. The Chicora carried, including Captain Stines, a crew of twenty-five, and there is said to have been one passenger, Mr. Pearl, of the drug firm of Howard & Pearl, St. Joseph.

The list of those lost, so far as known, is as follows:

James R. Clark, clerk, St. Joseph.

Jesse Davis, porter, Benton Harbor.

Grant A. Downey, oiler, Detroit.

John Hodges, watchman, Baltimore.

Nate Lynch, cook, St. Joseph.

Robert McClure, chief engineer, Detroit.

James Malone, pantryman, Chicago.

Joseph Marks, wheelman, Benton Harbor.

STEAMER CHICORA.

M. W. Morgan, head waiter, Benton Harbor.

Joseph Pearl, passenger, St. Joseph.

Thomas Robertson, watchman.

C. D. Simons, first mate, Benton Harbor.

Ed Stines, captain, St. Joseph.

Ben Stines, second mate, St. Joseph, son of the captain.

A. Wirtz, second engineer, Detroit.

Eight deck-hands, names unknown.

Two firemen, names unknown.

One coal passer, name unknown.

Captain Stines, Mate C. D. Simons, Engineer McClure, Nate Lynch, the cook, and Clerk James R. Clarke have families. The rest of the men are single.

The anxious eyes of Lighthouse Keeper Charles Donoghue, at South Haven, which have for days been looking to the west over the ice-bound lake for signs of the missing propeller Chicora, with her human freight, were rewarded on Wednesday afternoon, by discerning several miles out specks that, through the glass were soon seen to be pieces of wreckage. They were only specks, but to the mariner's quick eye they told of the unquestionable loss of a vessel and all on board. The wreckage was about two miles out from shore, most of it directly opposite the harbor. The ice appeared to extend half a mile further out into the lake. Mariners at once organized a relief party to go out and investigate the wreckage. Captain Matthews, of the United States life-saving service, led the party of searchers that braved the wintry wind, blowing in their faces at a rate of upward of thirty miles an hour. The trip out from land was a perilous one, for the ice, while driven into a compact mass by the gale of the last two days, was still dangerous, and in places uncertain on account of its roughness and the liability of its breaking up.

Wreckage Found in the Ice.

After the two miles, which seemed to be ten, had been covered Capt. Matthews and his party came to a mass of wreckage imbedded in the ice, but apparently of a boat that had but recently met with disaster. There were a number of pieces that appeared to belong to the upper works of some large vessel, probably a propeller or steamer of some large line. Much of the wreckage was under the ice or water, which made it difficult to reach in order to closely describe. The men hunted around for pieces of the pilot-house, by which the name of the vessel could be learned, but they were unsuccessful. Portions of the wreckage were secured and carried back to the land, where experienced seamen who knew the Graham & Morton vessel identified them as belonging to the Chicora.

Among most of the seamen the opinion is that the Chicora has foundered. The discovery of the wreckage proves that she has at least lost her upper works, and those who know the vessel say that a storm severe enough to carry these off would be more than any vessel could stand, even though she be so stanch as the Chicora. They also state that the twenty-six men supposed to be on board are undoubtedly lost. If they did not go down with the vessel it would be impossible for them to have escaped in the teeth of the gale with the lake full of ice. Mr. Morton, of the Graham & Morton Transportation Company, and Clerk Hancock, who arrived at South Haven late at night, examined the wreckage, which they think without doubt belongs to the Chicora. Both expressed the belief that the Chicora is still afloat and perhaps disabled, and has lost a part of her upper works.

Helped to Dissect Her Husband?

Mrs. Dr. S. J. Kenfield arrived at Fort Scott from Denver the other evening and identified the body of G. W. Kenfield, who died suddenly in a chair in his room at the Interstate Hotel, as that of her husband, who was formerly a druggist at Galesburg, Ill. She assisted in a post-mortem examination of his remains to-night, and found the cause of his death to be a disorder of the stomach, which produced heart ''ure.—Kansas City Times.

TO IRRIGATE 300,000 ACRES.

An Immense Canal to Be Constructed in Northern Nebraska.

One of the most stupendous industrial projects ever set on foot in Western America is now taking definite shape in O'Neill, Neb. A company composed of many of the leading business men of O'Neill has been organized for the purpose of constructing an immense irrigating ditch over 200 miles long, which will water over 300,000 acres of land and open up to settlement, cultivation and prosperity an area of country larger than Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000. To secure the capital necessary to undertake this great work the company is making contracts with the owners of real estate along the main line and its laterals stipulating for the payment of $8 per acre in ten yearly installments for the construction of said canal and an annual water rental of $1 per acre for the use of the water. It is believed the coming summer will see this great river of liquid prosperity pouring on its way to the homes and homesteaders of Northern Nebraska and ushering in an era of prosperity and progress throughout all the region along its line.

Like many other of the world's great projects a rigorous necessity was its mother. The settlement of Northern Nebraska began fifteen years ago. In an incredibly short space of time several towns sprang up and thousands of acres were given over to the cultivation of crops. Up to 1890 prosperity smiled upon the hardy settlers. The fertile fields yielded an abundance of crops, the cattle fattened and it seemed to them that no fairer region ever blossomed under the rays of the summer's sun. But during the last five years a great cloud of adversity has been projected across the landscape of those fair Nebraska fields and a succession of crop failures has followed year after year. The farmers and business men became discouraged and at legth turned toward their streams for salvation. The Niobrara River, which runs 300 miles from east to west, was selected as the means of bringing into new life their barren fields. The plan of the present company is to tap this stream at a point south of Rushville, Neb., and send its waters through an irrigation canal, which will run almost parallel to it, throwing out its laterals right and left to carry their blessings to regions which have suffered so long from drought.

MAN OF STRONG WILL.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, Nominated to Succeed Himself.

William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, who has been nominated to succeed himself in the United States Senate for the term of six years, is the best liked and most bitterly hated of men at Washington. As a friend he clings close as a brother, as an enemy, he leaves no stone unturned to promote that which he considers right. He was born in Concord, in 1835. After acquiring a common school education he attended the Harvard law school, and was admitted to practice in 1855. For many years he was prominent in State politics, and in 1881 President Garfield appointed him Solicitor General, but the Senate rejected him. From 1882 to 1884 he was Secretary of the Navy. Since 1887 he has served in the Unied States Senate.

WM. E. CHANDLER.

KNUTE NELSON WINS.

Chosen by the Minnesota Legislature to Succeed Senator Washburn.

Knute Nelson, three times a member of the national House of Representatives and twice chosen Governor of Minnesota, was elected United States Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1895. The vote stood: Nelson, 102; Washburn, 36; Donnelly, 13; Comstock, 9; Mitchell, 4; McCleary, 2; Lind, 1.

KNUTE NELSON.

Knute Nelson was born near Bergen, Norway, Feb. 2, 1842, and came to America in 1849 with his mother, his father having died when he was 3 years of age, and after living one year in Chicago settled in Dane County, Wisconsin. He graduated from the Albion (Wis.) Academy. As a private and afterward a noncommissioned officer he served through the war in Company B of the Fourth Wisconsin Infantry. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and served in the Wisconsin Legislature in 1868 and 1869. Removing to Alexandria, Minn., he served as county attorney in 1872, 1873 and 1874, and was in the State Senate in 1875 and 1876. He was a Presidential elector in 1880; was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress by 12,000 plurality, to the Forty-ninth Congress by 12,000 plurality, and to the Fiftieth Congress by 41,000 majority. In 1892 he was elected Governor by 14,620 plurality and re-elected last fall by a plurality of over 60,000.

An Expensive Fire.

A Moorestown (Pa.) man stored $300 in bills in a stovepipe for safekeeping. His wife, knowing nothing of it, started a fire in the stove.

An Old Church.

The First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn is celebrating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its organization.

The less praying you do for the poor the better they will like it.

M. FAURE, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

The result of the election in the French National Assembly was in its way nearly as surprising as the sudden desertion of his post by M. Casimir-Perier. M. Felix Faure, the new President of France, was probably the least prominent of the three candidates who showed strength in the contest. His own following in the Assembly gave him on the first ballot but 216 votes to 344 votes for M. Brisson and 195 for M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and it was only when the latter withdrew from the field that the second and decisive ballot gave him a majority of votes over M. Brisson.

In the French political turmoils of the last ten years M. Faure has played a comparatively inconspicuous part and outside France his name is almost unknown. At the age of 54 he looks back upon a long career of public service, both military and civil, but curiously free from sensational successes or defeats. In the Franco-Prussian war he was a chief of battalion and later was an active participant in the work of putting down the commune. It was not until 1881 that he made his first appearance upon the floor of the Chamber of Deputies. Since that time he has been an Under-Secretary of State in three Cabinets, serving in the intervening periods as a Deputy, and for a brief term as Minister of Marine in the Dupuy Cabinet.

Until the temper of the French people can be ascertained it will be impossible to foresee the possible effects of the election. What is most important just now is that a definite and early decision of the Presidental contest is a good thing for France. It was more important that the Presidency should be filled than that the man elected should be exactly the right man to fill it. The avenue through which danger menaced the Constitution lay through a possible deadlock in the Assembly, with the result of a final usurpation of authority. This danger has been averted. Whether M. Faure is the man to conciliate opposing factions and maintain a neutral, conservative government is yet to be seen.

THE BROOKLYN STRIKE.

Riotous Mobs in the City of Churches Charged by Militia and Police.

Brooklyn, N. Y., is virtually under military rule. Streets are blocked against pedestrians by squads of soldiers, and any one who stops to argue the point is told to walk around the block, while a glistening bayonet is held within two inches of his face. Thousands of morbidly curious citizens flocked to the scenes of Saturday night's riots and helped to swell the crowds that gathered to do mischief. The green hands had some rough experiences all through the day and a breakdown of any kind was the signal for the formation of a savage mob for the demolition of all the glass work in the car. On the Court street and 5th avenue lines fully half the cars are in a very dilapidated condition. The various mobs that gathered at the car stables and along the tracks of the tied-up lines contained at least 30,000 persons.

Many cars went astray Sunday. The switches were broken and obstacles were heaped on the tracks, wires were cut at various points, and on the whole the day was full of annoyances for the railroad companies. Motormen abandoned their cars at various points and in some instances left the city as soon as they possibly could, so serious did the situation seem. Blood was spilled, but no one was seriously hurt.

Saturday was filled with exciting incidents. Early in the morning the militia, 3,000 strong, were sent to the assistance of the street car companies. There were a dozen or more conflicts with the strikers, in which the soldiers used their bayonets and the mob hurled stones and brickbats. Probably twenty persons were seriously injured, but no one was killed.

Every effort to settle the strike has been without result. The strikers, through their executive committee, have made concession after concession, and the only point upon which they stood out was that the companies should re-employ all their old men. This was flatly refused by the presidents of the companies at the conference with Mayor Schieren, at which were present Messrs. Connelly, Best and Giblin, of the strikers' executive committee, and Presidents Lewis, Norton and Wicker, of the Brooklyn Heights, Atlantic and Brooklyn and Queens County systems of trolley cars, respectively. President Lewis made it a point that he is in honor bound to retain the men he has employed since the strike began. This the strikers will not accede to.

About 3 o'clock Sunday morning a mob of strikers marched down 9th avenue to 5th avenue and 24th street. They numbered 300 and were supplied with drums, with which they made the night hideous. They filed by the militiamen and jeered them, but as the soldiers paid no attention to the abuse the strikers soon grew tired and dispersed. An effort was made by the strikers to coerce the men who were at work on the 2d avenue line, which starts from the 39th street ferry, South Brooklyn, into joining the ranks of the Knights of Labor. Considerable excitement was caused in the neighborhood by the violence displayed by the strikers. A large crowd of riotous strikers began to force back the soldiers defending the stables. They were kept back at the point of the bayonet and desisted from their hostile demonstration. The strikers continue to tear down and cut the electric wires, but as the cars were not running on the Fulton street line no great inconvenience was caused.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock a Vanderbilt avenue car was derailed at Vanderbilt avenue and Bergen street. A large crowd of disorderly characters was attracted to the scene and threw stones at the cars, demolishing every pane of glass. The police charged, but the men made a determined stand, being led by a man named Gallagher. He was placed under arrest by Officer Staats, of the Twenty-second Precinct. The strikers attempted a rescue, but Policemen Cowan and Connor went to Staats' assistance and marched Gallagher off to the Twenty-second Precinct police station. Several of the policemen were cut by flying stones and pieces of brick, but none seriously. The neighborhood is now patrolled by a strong force of police. In this instance pots, pans, kettles and other household goods were hurled at the police from the windows of houses in the neighborhood, and boiling water was thrown from the upper floors.

SCOTT'S BODY FOUND.

Remains of the Missing Treasurer of Holt County, Nebraska, Found.

The body of Barrett Scott, the defaulting treasurer of Holt County, Nebraska, who, while out riding with his family on New Year's eve, was fired upon by a party of vigilantes, and after being wounded was dragged from his carriage, blindfolded and then placed into another vehicle and taken in a northerly direction, was found about 10 o'clock Saturday night in the Niobrara River, about 300 feet below the bridge on the Boyd County side, close up to the bank and in about seven feet of water. He was in his shirt sleeves, but had his watch and chain and other personal effects on just as he wore them in life. The body was taken to an undertaking establishment and there placed on a board, just as taken from the river, frozen and disheveled, the rope around the neck, hands tied behind him and clothing and hair filled with sand. Wounds in the right ear and back of the head are plainly visible, but there is no other evidence of violence. Yet to what torture he may have been subjected before death came to his relief can only be conjectured by his friends and revealed by his murderers. The body was immediately taken charge of by Coroner Hoover, of Boyd County, and an inquest was begun.

The credit of finding the body was largely due to the energy and enterprise of the citizens of the vicinity of Northern Holt and Southern Boyd Counties. The day after Scott's disappearance some of the parties who have since been arrested for complicity in the murder were seen lurking around in the vicinity of the Niobrara bridge, and suspicion was aroused that the body had been thrown into the river. A week last Friday the search began. The weather at that time was so cold that many of the searchers froze fingers, noses and ears, and work was temporarily suspended. Saturday morning by concerted action by citizens of that vicinity and delegations from O'Neill, Atkinson, Spencer and Butte the work was resumed, with above result.

BILL COOK CAPTURED.

The Notorious Desperado Says He Will Do Better.

Bill Cook, the notorious desperado, whose name has been in the papers oftener during the last few weeks than that of many men more deserving of public notice, has been captured in New Mexico and taken back to Oklahoma. When he was captured he confessed his identity and declared that if he ever got out of prison alive he would reform and live a new life. As a leader of one of the most successful gangs of robbers and desperadoes that ever operated in the West Cook has gained wonderful fame, but he declares he is not as black as painted. "I have not committed half the crimes charged to me," says he. "I have done all my work on the open highway, never killed anyone, nor have I ever robbed a poor man; unless it was of a horse or food that I was compelled to have when dodging the officers. My mother and father are both dead. I have one brother, Jim, younger than myself, now serving an eight year sentence in the penitentiary for manslaughter. Somehow I got a bad name in the Territory and was always being charged with something I had not done, and came to the conclusion that if I was to have that reputation anyway I might as well deserve it."

TO AUTHORIZE BONDS.

RIDER FOR ONE OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Fight Between Silver and Bond Senators Is So Strong that It Will Be Impossible to Pass Any Independent Financial Measure.

Revenue Receipts Increase.

Washington correspondence:

THERE is a possibility of an effort to secure financial legislation in the Senate through an amendment of one of the appropriation bills to be acted upon by the Committee on Appropriations. A canvass of the Senate, which has been made during the past ten days or two weeks, has convinced the leaders on both sides of the chamber that the conflict between the silver and the bond men renders it next to impossible to secure the passage of any independent financial or currency measure. They have, therefore, quietly taken up this scheme of securing legislation by adding the necessary provision to one of the bills providing for the regular annual appropriations.

It is understood that the Republican Senators would not oppose an amendment which simply granted authority for an issue of bonds. They say that if it becomes absolutely necessary for the Government expenditures and for the maintenance of the gold reserve, the Democrats can provide it by agreeing to a bond amendment without weighting it down with other questions, and that a majority of the Republicans will accept it in this shape, but will not permit it to go through if coupled with either silver legislation or the repeal of the State bank tax.

Representative McMillan, Chairman of the Ways and Means Sub-Committee, to whom the beer tax question has been submitted, intends seeing Secretary Carlisle to learn whether the Secretary considers an increase of the Government's revenues necessary. Mr. McMillan says the action of the sub-committee will depend largely on the Secretary's views. In the meantime it appears to be accepted among the tariff leaders of the House that there is no present necessity for an increased beer tax or an increase on any other internal revenue tax or customs duty.

Favors an Arbitration Commission.

The amended bill for the settlement of labor disputes by an arbitration committee has been reported favorably from the Committee on Labor with a few minor changes in verbiage.

"The national and State legislative bodies," says the report, "are not so constituted as to be able to give proper time to the examination of the industrial matters presented in this bill, nor are they made up equally of representative men, such as is proposed by this commission, nor are they non-partisan. This commission can hear, consider and recommend in a shorter time and with less expense for the best good of all than can be accomplished by a legislative body or in any other way. Congress is the proper body to authorize the appointment of such a commission, as it is composed of members coming from all parts of every State."

Appended to the report were letters of approval received by the committee from Samuel Gompers, John W. Hayes, H. C. Denning and J. H. Sovereign.

The Secretary of the Interior has directed the issuance of a patent on thirty acres of land embraced in the town site of Enid, Okla., and known as "McGuire's Addition to the Town of Enid," to L. W. McGuire. When the town site becomes organized as a municipality and proper proof is furnished to the department, a patent will be issued to the town for the remaining ten acres, to be maintained for public purposes.

The Interior Department has called for bids to be opened February 18 for furnishing a sheet metal ceiling and new copper roof for the Pension Bureau Building. The present appropriation is $28,000, but Congress has been asked for an additional appropriation.

Increase in Internal Revenue.

A statement prepared at the Internal Revenue Bureau shows the aggregate receipts from all sources during the six months ending December 31, 1894, were $81,847,566, which is an increase over the receipts for the same period of last year of $8,910,971. The receipts for the last six months of 1894 and the increase or decrease in the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Spirits, $48,836,336; increase, $7,735,379.

Tobacco, $15,157,649; increase, $1,193,666.

Fermented liquors, $16,000,377; decrease, $117,166.

Oleomargarine, $910,969; decrease, $161,548.

Miscellaneous, $342,242; increase, $269,639.

Of these last receipts $261,798 were from tax on playing cards.

The Secret Service officials have discovered a new photographic counterfeit $10 silver certificate of the series of 1891, check letter B, J. Fount Tillman, Register; D. N. Morgan, Treasurer; portrait of Hendricks, small scalloped carmine seal.

The patent issued to the Montana Mining and Reduction Company on a mineral entry for lands in the Helena, Mont., land district, involving the Ida, Emma, Cleveland, Dandy, Bismarck, Star, Saratoga, and Handy Lode claims, has been cancelled by the Interior Department. It is charged that the lands embraced were non-mineral and that the entry was fraudulent.

Ex-Banker T. E. Burlingame, who was brought to Springfield, Mo., from Oklahoma to answer to three new indictments for grand larceny, was put in jail, being unable to give bonds. There are seven indictments against him for receiving deposits in the Bank of Commerce while knowing it to be insolvent.

Near Marietta, fifteen miles from Ardmore, I. T., Rube Barr, a farmer, was called to his door at a late hour by three mounted men and before he could recognise them was shot dead. The murderers escaped.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

Degrading a French Officer Guilty of Treason to His Country.

CAPT. A. DREYFUS.

The degradation of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, convicted of being a traitor to his country, was one of the most impressive and remarkable scenes that France has witnessed in many years. Dreyfus stood high among the officers of the French army. He was in the artillery service and was on duty at the Ministry of War, Paris. Several weeks ago he was arrested on the charge of having betrayed important military information to the German embassy. This called forth protests from the German Government, but the protests were unheeded and a court martial, sitting in private, tried and found Dreyfus guilty. He was sentenced to be degraded from all military rank and honors and to be confined for life in a fortress.

The sentence was carried out on the parade ground of the Ecole Militaire in the presence of 5,000 troops and numerous civil officials and journalists. Dreyfus was taken before Gen. Darras and other officials in the center of the square, where the verdict of the court martial was read to him. Gen. Darras then addressed him: "Dreyfus, you are unworthy to carry arms. In the name of the people of France we degrade you."

An officer then approached, took Dreyfus' sword and breaking it cast it on the ground. He then cut the buttons and insignia of rank from the uniform of the condemned man. Dreyfus cried out, "Vive la France" and protested that he was innocent. His voice was drowned by a roar from the crowd, 20,000 strong, in the Place de Fontenoy, shouting "Death to the traitor," and by an outburst from the officers of the reserve, crying, "Silence, traitor."

After being stripped of the insignia of his rank the unfortunate man walked around each side of the square which was lined with soldiers. The latter exhibited deep emotion and many of them wept. After the march, amid cries of "Death to the traitor," Dreyfus was taken to the barrack gate and given over to the civil authorities for imprisonment in some fortress. The degradation produced a profound excitement in Paris, and, indeed, in all France.

RUINED FOR YEARS.

The Recent Frost an Awful Blow to Florida Orange Growers.

To fully appreciate the damage done by the recent frost in the Florida orange belt a Jacksonville correspondent says that a personal inspection of the groves is necessary. Dealers in the North cannot realize the extent of the damage, else they would not be sending, as they are, orders for supplies. The crop is practically ruined. Some fruit is being shipped North, but it is nearly all touched by the frost. I have been pretty much all over the orange-growing parts of the State since the frost, and I have yet to see the first grove that does not look as if it had been parched by a fire. The leaves on the trees are sere and yellow. An orange grove can easily be picked out from a long distance. The live oaks, palmetto, cabbage, palm and other such trees do not seem to have been affected. As they generally surround more or less the orange groves, the yellow leaves of the latter, in comparison with the green of the others, make a striking contrast. In many of these groves few oranges had been picked. In others nearly all. The total crop was estimated by experts at 5,000,000 boxes, half of which had been gathered before the frost. The average price of these oranges to the consumers was $2 a box. This would make a loss of $5,000,000 on the 2,000,000 boxes that have been spoiled by the frost. One-half of this loss falls on the growers, the other half on the dealers and the transportation companies. I have met a number of growers who offered to sell the fruit on the trees at five cents a box. But they were unable to sell even at that rate.

The $5,000,000 loss on oranges is by no means all. The young trees and many of the old ones have been killed. How great the loss will be in this respect will not be known until spring. H. S. Kidney, an old resident of Waitland, says that he does not believe that more than one-third of the orange trees of the State will come out of the freeze alive. It will be possible to save time, he thinks, by cutting them to the ground and letting them sprout from the roots. But he expresses the belief that the budded trees of the finer varieties are killed to the ground. As to limes and lemons, he says that he does not believe that there are any live trees left. The pineapple plants in the southern part of the State are also gone. Tomatoes and other vegetables which are raised in large quantities for the early Northern markets are also killed.

Told in a Few Lines.

John Kilgore, aged 80, a retired farmer, of Bloomington, died of paralysis. He was born in Madison County, Ohio.

Five people were overcome by gas in New York. Two of them, Samuel Cohen, 22, and Jacob Scholtkey, 16, may die.

One of the gas wells near Elwood, Ind., has ceased yielding gas and is now flowing oil at the rate of several barrels a day.

The call for help from the distressed mining districts of Ohio continues and several car loads of provisions and clothing are daily hurried forward.

In a sawmill boiler explosion at Rison, Ark., J. T. Sumeron and Charles Valentine were killed. Ed Valentine, James McCullough, and Will Gray will die.

Chris Rogers was killed, Lewis Cash was fatally injured, and Mike McLaughlin was hurt by the falling of the false work of a bridge in course of construction over the Monongahela River at Homestead, Pa.

R. C. Outcalt, cashier of the late Capital National Bank, at Omaha, Kan., has been indicted by the United States grand jury for falsifying the books of the bank.

In a sermon on the power of the daily press at Allegheny City the Rev. J. H. Craig said: "Malign it, criticise it, tear it to pieces as you may, it is a Gibraltar of power in our national domain."

At a ghost dance being given by a party of Pawnee Indians on their reservation northeast of Guthrie, Ok., the mother of Chief Spotted Horse went too near the fire. Her clothes were ignited and she was burned to death.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff	Wm. S. Chalker
Clerk	James W. Hartwick
Register	John Hanna
Treasurer	Wm. Woodburn
Prosecuting Attorney	O. Palmer
Judge of Pro te	Wm. C. Johnson
C. C. Com	O. Palmer
Surveyor	Wm. Blanshan

SUPERVISORS.

Grove Townsh	J. M. Francis
South Branch	I. H. Richardson
Beaver Creek	J. Annis
Maple Forest	P. Hoyt
Grayling	John Leeco
Frederic	J. J. Higgins
Ball	W. Hickey
Blaine	J. J. Niederer
Center Plain	P. P. Richardson

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURC—Rev. S. G. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school at m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evenin at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to end.

PRESBYTERIA CHURCH—Rev. John Irwin Pastor. Services very Sunday morning and evening at the usu hour. Sunday-school following morning se ice. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evenin

DANISH EV. LU HERAN CHURCH — Rev. A. Henritzy, Pasto Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. ., and every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday hool at 2 p. m.

METHODIST P TESTANT CHURCH.—Rev. J. J. Willits, P tor. Services every Sunday at 6:30 p. m. Su day-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CAT OLIC CHURCH.—Father H. Webeler. Regul services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LOD, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular co munication on Thursday evening on or befo the full of the moon.

M. A. BATES, W. M.

A. TAYLOR, Secreta

MARVIN POST, No 0, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth S days in each month.

A WILCOX, Post Com.

A. TAYLOR, Adjutan

WOMEN'S RELIEF RPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturd at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

MRS. M. HANSON, President.

REBECCA WIGHT, Sec

GRAYLING CHAPT R. A. M., No. 120.—Meets every third Tues in each month.

HN F. HUNK, H. P.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, O. O. F., No. 137.—Meets every Tuesday ev ng.

M. SIMPSON, N. G.

J. PATTERSON, Sec.

GRAYLING ENCAM ENT, I. O. O. F., No. 116.—Meets alternate F y evenings.

W CULLOUGH, C. P.

S. G. TAYLOR, Secreta

CRAWFORD TENT, O. T. M., No. 102.—Meets every Saturday ev g.

A. MCKAY, Com.

WM. WOODFIELD, R. K

GRAYLING CHAPTE RDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, me onday evening on or before the full of the m

MA . STALEY, W. M.

ADA M. GROULOFF, Se

PORTAGE LODGE, K ., No. 141.—Meets first and third Wednesda each month.

MA S HANSON, C. C.

J. HARTWICK, K. of R. a

COURT GRAYLING, I. ., No. 790.—Meets second and last Wednesda each month.

S. LAGGETT, C. R.

F. HARRINGTON, R. S.

WAGNER CAMP, S. O No. 143.—Meets first and third Saturday of month.

L. J. P SON, Captain.

ED. BELL, 1st Sergeant.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54 O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wedne of each month.

SARAH M. WOOD , Lady Com.

EDITH WOODFIELD, Reco eeper.

LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, . W.—Meets in regular session every Monda ening.

GEO. H. BONNEL unsel Com.

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Oct. 1, '91.

McCULLOUGH'S

Livery, Feed and Sale STABLE,

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CEDAR STREET,

One block north of Finn's store.

Fine JOB PRINTING

AT THIS OFFICE.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

John L. Sullivan's performances continue to be too spirited for the modern stage.

If it is true that some fellw has beaten Hetty Green out of $,500,000, we would like to see him.

Embezzler Seeley says he never took a vacation in his life. But he took enough other things to make up for it.

General Cassius M. Cly has hired a young woman to teach his wife. Cassius knows better than to attempt it himself.

Breckinridge attributes the failure of his lecture tour to bad weather. There can be no doubt that badness has a great deal to do with it.

Madeline Pollard writes a letter to the press asking the world to forget her. How thoughtful! Otherwise we might have overlooked the matter entirely.

The Scientific Amecan says it takes a snail exactly fouren days and five hours to travel a mi We will wager it was a Philadelphn who found this out.

It is charged that Brooklyn policeman has been steaig a pocketful of eggs every day for many years. This is indeed tough; cldn't he find anything better?

The young man'ho has compiled a list of Chicago's "0" and managed to squeeze into it 300 names should be hired to get up tInext census report. He is an artist.

A Cincinnati pet has just won $100 on a wager that mers do not "husk" corn but "unhusli. That fellow probably would unb his shin, unpeel a potato and unska cat.

In the light ofe fate of the crooks of 1894 bookkeers and cashiers can well afford to ƒt their ledgers and cash books righ 1895, and keep them right. It doesnay to be crooked.

We clip the fowing clear and succinct statemerfrom the Chicago Times referrino the personal characteristics of a al millionaire:

"He spends f as much, if not more, for his wearinapparel than the millionaire street magnate.

"-ooothimcoosdi:u-nei, 'ih:ryQ gkqj"

The queer tg about this is that it was put into t before the New Year celebration bd.

We admire cautious, conservative man who neacts from impulse, but always from eful judgment and mature reflecti. But there are times when this mbe carried to extremes. John Little, Exeter, N. H., came home to din recently and found his wife hangin the neck and kicking vigorously. e evidently had decided to commit ide and, putting a bedcord about r neck, stepped upon a chair, tied rope around a beam and kicked theair from under her. We believe ouaders will admit that the discovery his wife under such circumstancplaced Mr. Little in a very embarras position. He did not want to ny mistake and he could recall no in his "Handbook of Etiquette aRules for Action" which gave dions how to proceed under such cirstances. So he sat down to think itr. He reasoned that, as he had noted very happily with his wife, teighbors would be sure to criticism if he failed to conform to the use polite society. He thought it woue better to have a witness. He went to find one. Forty-five minuter, when he returned with a neig, Mr. Little was pained and shockmost beyond measure to find that life was dead. It was a very sad c. But Mr. Little, in this hour of bireavement, at least, has the proutisfaction of knowing that throt all he was entirely calm, cool and ected, and acted with the careful eration which marks the true genan.

In face of the continued low price of at it is rather remarkable that themers of the country have just plal a larger acreage than last yer As if the over-supply from 23,-516 acres in 1894 were not sufficient les, they have now planted 24,224,-35res in wheat—an increase of 705,-5cres over last year. And this they hdone while that grain was selling a cents in Chicago, and when in gon and the Puget Sound country elevators are full of wheat that was g begging at 20 cents a bushel. re is every reason to believe that all but the largest wheat farms these ces do not cover the cost of production. One is therefore forced to accept cretary Morton's theory of the why id wherefore of this blind tempting fate by the farmers. He says that heat is the lazy man's crop, and that he American farmer unwisely insists in raising the crop involving the smallest amount of manual labor, trusting to luck to bring him out with a profit. This, added to the superstition that two years of plenty will be followed by a short harvest, has led the Northern farmers to repeat with wheat the very mistake the Southern farmers have for years perpetrated with regard to cotton. It is possible, however, that not enough allowance has been made for the important discovery forced upon the farmers during the last year, of the value of wheat as feed for farm animals. It is not improbable that many of them have determined to put in wheat for feed purposes where they formerly planted corn, arguing that wheat, which can be planted with a drill, cultivated with a harrow, harvested with a self-binder, all drawn by horses, and threshed by steam, will be easier to raise and just as useful as corn. Until the corn-harvesting machine, recently invented by a Chicago manufacturing house, shall have proved itself a success, it is not impossible that the corn crop of the country may have to hide in diminished ears.

The New York fire department is not charged with corruption. The Chicago fire department is the finest in the world. Why cannot fire department methods be introduced into police department service?

When a balloonist is precipitated from his parachute the man is invariably surprised, but he cannot plead that he did not know the parachute was loaded.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Generally he cannot plead at all.

A New York preacher recently asserted that every ninth man is a drunkard; every seventh person an opium fiend; every fifth woman a victim of hysteria, and every fourth man a slave of tobacco. That preacher is an exaggerator, or the associate of people who have bad habits to a much greater extent than ordinary people do.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN SOLDIERS.

Discoveries That Have Lately Been Made in the Tomb of Assiut.

Mention was recently made of the discovery in the tomb of Assiut (fifth dynasty) of wooden models of two companies of Egyptian soldiers. Further details have just been received, sent by the Egyptian Exploration fund. Each company consists of forty figures, about thirteen inches high, fixed to a wooden board in squads of four. The figures are colored and have the loin cloth. They are equipped with spear and shield. The spears are as long as the men, and the butts carried on a level with the knee. The bronze heads are about one-sixth the total length of the spear, and are shaped like those of the Baggara Arabs of to-day. The shields have a square base and come to a point, and are eight inches long. Across the narrow portion is a batten, through which the hand passes. The second squad are black-skinned, smaller men, and wear a scanty loin cloth. Their arms are bows and arrows tipped with flint, with edges chisel-shaped and the tips not sharp. The Egyptian contingent marches in regular order, "locked up;" the negro soldiers straggle. The latter must have been the irregulars, because to use the bow and arrow must have required a loose formation.

Greenland Woman Boats.

As their name implies, these boats are rowed by women. They are open, flat-bottomed, inconvenient affairs, but large enough for the family and the family goods—tents, household implements, dogs, children and the rest. They are rowed by as many as half a score of oarswomen, and sometimes make a run of fifty English miles a day. They are generally steered by the father of the family, while the other male members follow in their kairks. In their woman-boats, says Dr. Nansen, the Greenlanders used to move from one hunting-ground to another all through the summer. For one or two months they always went far up the fiords in search of reindeer, and there they lived on the fat of the land. In *those days they often undertook long* journeys up and down the west coast, as to this day on the east coast. These journeys are sometimes five hundred miles in length. As a rule they do not travel quickly. Two years are sometimes spent in covering a distance of one hundred and eighty miles. But, as soon as the Eskimos come to a place where there are plenty of seals, they go ashore, pitch their camp, take to hunting, and live at their ease. At the approach of autumn, they choose a good site, build a winter house, and continue their journey in the spring or summer as soon as the ice permits.

Told Him to Never Sleep.

Charles M. Kneippe of Painesville, O., said he was in a cell at the Harrison street, Chicago, police station last night only as a blind. He would there, he explained, have the opportunity to look over the prisoners that he had longed for many months. Kneippe was arrested by Officer McGovern for making trouble on a Wabash avenue street car, the conductor refusing to honor a pass rudely written on a scrap of an envelope and addressed generally to all street car conductors in this wide land. Kneippe protested that he had come from Painesville, where he had worked as a deputy sheriff, and intended to get work as a detective from a private agency. He grimaced grotesquely in order to prove that he could entirely conceal his identity without the use of disguises. Kneippe has been victimized by a "fake" detective agency in St. Louis, which sent him a tin star and engrossed commission in return for $3, with the advice "never to sleep." Kneippe told how he trained himself to keep awake. He is now insane. He was arrested a few days ago, but released by the city physician, who thought him a harmless monomaniac.

A Pair of Boots.

A business man in Tasmania failed, and was compelled to call a meeting of his creditors. Among his assets were a number of tin mine shares, which were regarded as worthless. It was the first tin mine discovered in Tasmania, and the output was not as heavy as the prospectus declared it would be. The shares dropped in value, and when the debtor offered them to his creditors, the latter smiled and refused to touch them. Among the creditors was a poor shoemaker, who had supplied the man with a pair of shoes. He offered to take the shares in payment of his debt. No one raised any objection, and he took them, saying, "They may turn out well some day." Five years later, under proper management, the mine developed into a valuable property. It was a veritable mountain of tin, and the shares sprang up to an astonishing point. Eventually the metal was "cornered" by a French syndicate, and, the shares reaching a fabulous price, the once indigent shoemaker sold out and realized a fortune. In return for a pair of shoes he is now receiving an income of several thousand dollars a year.

Irrevocably Gone.

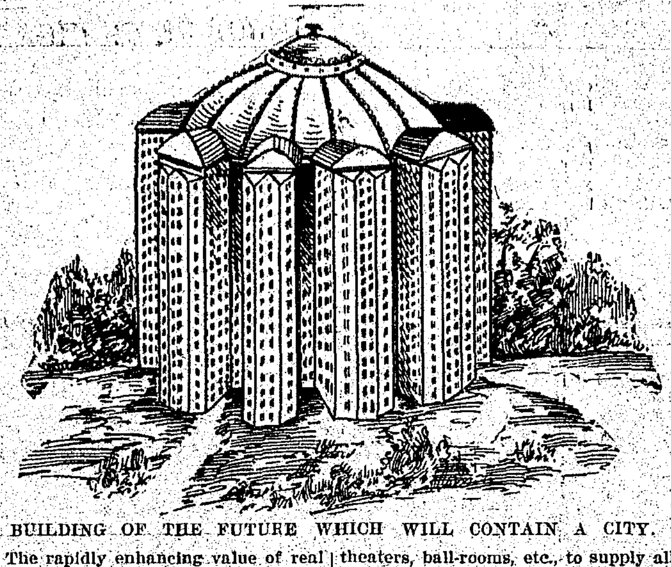
"I set four pies out on the window *sill to cool*," said Mrs. Hunker to her husband, "and they have all been stolen." "Then we must number them among the lost tarts," was the philosophical reply.—Detroit Free Press.

Duplicity.

"So you think she is two faced?"

"Certainly. I have seen her when her own showed through."—Detroit Tribune.

CITY WITHIN ONE BUILDING.



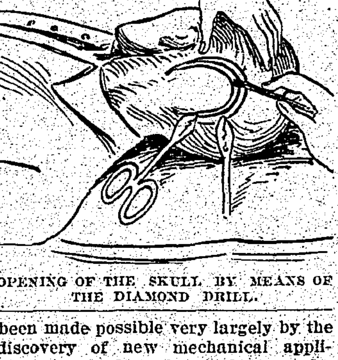
BUILDING OF THE FUTURE WHICH WILL CONTAIN A CITY.

The rapidly enhancing value of real estate in large cities and the tendency to utilize to the fullest extent every foot of available space by erecting sky-scraping buildings has led a Boston architect to make a very bold and striking prediction. He has put on paper a design for what he terms "the building of the future," which for originality probably exceeds anything ever conceived in an architect's mind. The building he has drawn is circular in shape, with breaks in its interior at intervals for light and air shafts. It is a structure fifty stories high, and is designed to accommodate 20,000 people. It will not only provide living apartments for that number of persons, but will also contain the necessary stores, theaters, ball-rooms, etc., to supply all their needs for food, clothing and provisions and for their entertainment. In fact, the building will be a complete city in itself. Besides its business features it will contain 2,500 flats for living apartments. Thus a man could live in the building with his family, conduct his business, do all his shopping, enjoy theatrical performances, concerts or balls from year's end to year's end without ever once going outside of this structure. It is designed to have this city within a city covered in its entirety by a huge plate glass roof like the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. This roof is to be so constructed that by the pressure of a finger it can be lifted and laid aside to allow a free and unobstructed entrance of air.

TOOLS SURGEONS USE.

The New Inventions Greatly Assist in Brain Surgery.

The modern surgeon must be some thing of a practical mechanic. He is required to handle a large number of *delicate and complicated tools, and* he must understand how mechanism may aid in securing the bast results. The recent great advances in surgery have been made possible very largely by the discovery of new mechanical appliances, which have in nearly every instance been the invention of surgeons.



OPENING OF THE SKULL BY MEANS OF THE DIAMOND DRILL.

In the treatment of epileptics, where the surgical interference consists in opening the skull over the spot where the affected motor center is known to be, and either removing it or in taking away a splinter or bone or bullet, which presses upon it, the success of the operation is vastly increased by the use of an ingenious instrument, and an even more adroit apparatus which has been very recently invented by able surgeons.

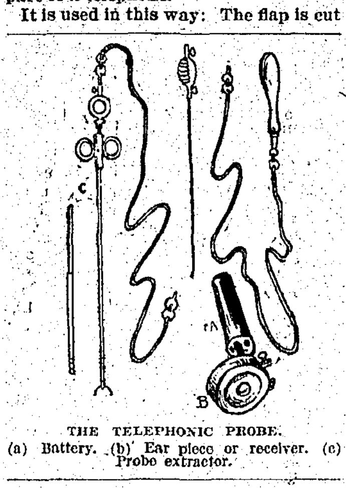
One of the illustrations of this article shows the skull of a patient opened by the use of Dr. Pyle's diamond drill. It is needless to state how vastly superior is this instrument to that of the ordinary and now old-fashioned trephine. The trephine entirely removes a button of bone, and to do this it is necessary to detach it altogether from the scalp and periosteum, and so prevent its further usefulness in the healing process or as a protection to the exposed brain tissue.

But in the illustration it will be seen that when the bony protection of the brain has been entirely cut through in all parts, except at its base, by these diamond drills, it is pried and broken back by the use of a lever, which accompanies this set of instruments, and so still retains at this base its connection with the scalp and the matted tissue immediately enveloping the bone which I have called periosteum.

It is thus possible simply to turn back this flap of bone and scalp into its place, stitch its outer surfaces of thin flesh together, and leave it there to heal as a natural (and not foreign) protection of the brain wound. In many operations by the trephine a metallic button is employed to lie between the brain and the replaced flap of scalp.

Still more wonderful is the "telephonic probe." This instrument combines the utmost nicety of mechanical compactness with the most recent developments of electrical science. It consists of three parts. First, there is the probe, which is gently insinuated through the tissues; second, a little pocket battery, connected with the ear piece; and, third, the ear piece itself, which is exactly like the corresponding part of a telephone.

It is used in this way: The flap is cut with the Pyle drill and turned back. Then the chain which dangles from the probe is screwed into one of the keys which projects from the ear piece, and the hand piece for the operator is similarly connected with another key in the ear piece.



THE TELEPHONIC PROBE.
(a) Battery. (b) Ear piece or receiver. (c) Probe extractor.

The surgeon then takes the probe in the right hand, puts the ear piece to his ear, and gently presses the probe through the delicate tissues of the brain until it touches the foreign body, bone or bullet, as it may be. The minute this contact is accomplished quite a distinct sound is carried through the circuit to the operator's ear. By an ingenious device a pair of teeth are projected on each side of the end of the probe, and take immediate hold of the foreign substance thus found, which can be deftly drawn out of the wound.

The detective and extractive powers of this instrument are said to be infallible, and the extraordinary fineness of its work is particularly serviceable in the brain, whose tissues are so easily damaged, and where, naturally, the very least amount of laceration is desirable.

FROGS BETTER THAN GOLD.

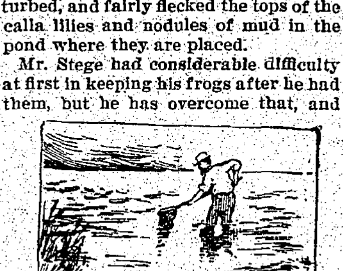
A California Rancher Has a Million, and Proposes to Supply the Market.

One of the queerest ranches that has ever been heard of has lately been established a few rods from Stege's station, Contra Costa County, and in the last few days it has attracted a great deal of attention. It is a frog farm, and bids fair to be one of the biggest paying enterprises in the country. The founder of the farm, Richard Stege, for whom the station on the Southern Pacific Railroad near where the ranch is was named, says it is as big a bonanza as a gold mine.

ONE OF MR. STEGE'S MILLIONS.

He started a few months ago with 2,000 California frogs, and now estimates that he has at least 1,000,000. They are so thick that they jump about like grasshoppers when they are disturbed, and fairly flecked the tops of the calla lilies and nodules of mud in the pond where they are placed.

Mr. Stege had considerable difficulty at first in keeping his frogs after he had them, but he has overcome that, and now his pond is a safe prison, being surrounded by a board fence topped with sheet iron and tin. To an interviewer he said:



ROUNDING UP A FEW FOR MARKET.

"Shall I make any money? Well, I count that it is the best business in California to-day. It is better than owning a South African gold mine. In summer good fat frogs never go below *$2.50 a dozen, and in winter the ruling* price is from $4 to $9."

TOO FAT TO WORK.

And He Is Now Being Shaved of 180 Pounds.

Who has not heard of the proverbial fat, jolly man? The expression has become so hackneyed that it almost seems as though no man had a right to feel jolly unless he was fat. Well, Thomas Bower, of New York, is fat. He weighs 380 pounds and he isn't jolly. On the contrary he has worried so much that he may never be jolly again.

Thomas was a waiter in a hotel. He was a first-class advertisement for the dining-room, to be sure; but unfortunately space is valuable in New York and poor Thomas grew so fat that he could only with difficulty move between tables, and he had to go. He applied elsewhere for work, but his appearance was against him and he was rejected. This made him worry, but as he had worried before his discharge and through dread of it he only grew the fatter now that physical exertion was removed. Finally he entered Bellevue Hospital and implored the physicians to relieve him by cutting him in two. They are now engaged in reducing him by 180 pounds, and the probabilities are that he will be waiter again. But he'll never be jolly. Worriment lest he get fat again will prevent him.

Venetian Glassworkers.

In Murano, a small island near Venice, over half the population work at glass-making.

Bone Needles Used.

Needles of bone, very delicately made, have been found in the Swiss lake dwellings.

DOINGS AT LANSING.

WORK OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

An Impartial Record of the Work Accomplished by Those Who Make Our Laws—How the Time Has Been Occupied During the Past Week.

The Law-Makers.

The Senate Thursday concurred, after considerable discussion, in the House resolution for the usual ten-day adjournment to give the State institution committees time to visit them. A resolution was adopted limiting the mileage of visiting committees to 3 cents per mile and expenses to $3 per day. The House also adopted a sweeping resolution, introduced by "Farmer" Kempf, of Washtenaw, requiring the heads of the several departments to make a detailed report of the number of clerks employed, salaries paid, how long employed, their previous occupation, average number of hours per day they are occupied, whether the employment be permanent or temporary, the amount paid for clerk hire annually, and an estimate of how much will be required to maintain the departments for the coming two years.

The Legislature was in session less than an hour Friday. The Senate adjourned and the House followed suit after a twenty-minute session. The members flitted at once to prepare for the start for the upper peninsula on the biennial junket. Several legislative hearts were broken, however, by the passage of a resolution limiting the mileage of junketers to 3 cents per mile and their expenses to $1.30 per diem. The following nominations were sent to the Senate by Governor Rich: George W. Hill, Saginaw, State Inspector of Salt; Freeman B. Dickerson, Detroit, member of State Fish Commission; Geo. A. Hart, Manistee, Trustee of Northern Asylum for the Insane; Arthur B. Loomis, Major and Military Secretary; James E. Vincent, Lapeer, Major and Judge Advocate; William A. Gavett, Detroit; Frank H. Latta, Battle Creek; Barnard S. Kauffman, Marquette, and Lou Burt, Detroit, Colonels and Aides de Camp.

Sweet Ghosts.

Our home was closed for three years while we were on the continent; and soon after our return, last June, we began to hear mysterious noises. The lofts were low, with sloping ceilings, and it was there that we heard them.

The sounds varied. Sometimes we heard a low, heavy rumbling, like distant thunder; at other times we heard, or seemed to hear, broken murmurs, like hoarse voices in conversation; but usually the noise suggested distant whispering and groaning.

We were not superstitious, but it was not pleasant to have such things going on in the house. For four weeks we sought vainly for an explanation of the mystery. Rats and mice never made such noises, nor bats and birds. So far as we could think, nothing that flies, nothing that runs, could produce such sounds as came from our haunted chambers.

We had many curious visitors, but pretty soon some of our more ignorant neighbors began to shun the house.

This had been going on for about four weeks, when father came into the room one morning in a state of evident excitement.

"Well, I've solved the mystery," he exclaimed. "It's bees."

"Bees!" we cried. "What do you mean?"

"I've seen a thousand bees, at least, going out and in at that small hole in the gable roof," he said. "They've swarmed there, and that explains the whole thing."

We laughed at the idea; but father called a carpenter and had the small hole in the gable enlarged. The inside of the roof was found to be one immense bee-hive. Over fifty pounds of delicious honey were taken out, and with the removal of the bees the mysterious sounds came to an end.

Ghastly Human Table.

There is a table in the Segato department of the Nuova Santa Maria Hospital Museum at Florence, Italy, which for originality in the matter of conception is probably without a rival. The designer and constructor of this wonder was Professor Giuseppe Segato (one authority spells his name Segatti), the discoverer of a lost process of petrifying human flesh, and who worked in the various hospitals and museums of Italy about forty years. To the casual observer this table is nothing more or less than a curious mosaic made up of marbles and agates of different sizes and colors. In reality, however, it is composed wholly of human flesh, muscles, viscera, intestines, etc. A writer who describes it in Harper's Magazine says:

"It comprises every portion of the human body transformed into stone, destined to endure as long as the world shall last. * * * Different portions of the human body, showing the whole internal *anatomy, are so beautifully* petrified as to be a wonder to the traveler as well as an object of study for the medical student."

The table is bordered with upward of one hundred human eyes, preserved by some process which makes them look as natural as life. It is without doubt the most ghastly piece of furniture ever designed by man.

Three Queer Tennessee Families.

The county in which Milan, Tenn., is located contains three very odd families, believed to be the tallest and heaviest and "lightest" families in that State. The first is composed of four persons—father, mother, son and daughter, the range of height being from 6 feet 2 inches to 7 feet 8 inches. The heavy family is composed of father, mother and daughter, and their united weight is 900 pounds. The featherweight family is composed of ten persons, father, mother and eight children, the combined weight of the ten being but 513 pounds, an average of a fraction over fifty pounds.—St. Louis Republic.

Taxation.

In the early days of the Virginia and Carolina colonies taxes were paid in tobacco.

Most of the Asiatic countries have been ruined by the system of "farming the taxes."

Customs duties on imports were collected in England by Ethelred II. as early as 979.

Almost all the Turkish taxes are farmed out, and the resulting corruption is very great.

The tax on coffee yields the best returns in France, £4,000,000 a year, and the poorest in Denmark.

BURGLAR-ALARM FROM MARS.

A Light Near a Window that Upset the Household of a Jerseyman.

That there must be burglars in the house the other night the observant Jerseyman was certain. He had heard an unusual noise outside the house, and, gazing carefully out of his bedroom window on the second story, he could see a shimmering red light just where he calculated one of the window wells of the basement kitchen was. It was not a steady light, but like a candle burning in the kitchen.

The Jerseyman keeps two dogs on purpose to alarm him or his family of any attempts at burglary. One dog of the celebrated Skipper Williams, Staten Island, breed, has the run of the parlor floor, and the other, a beagle, is on the second floor.

"I knew these dogs were no good," he muttered. "I'll have to investigate."

In living picture attire he tiptoed down-stairs, says the New York Sun. The dog down there met him with such demonstrations of friendliness that the bumping of his wagging tail against the furniture and walls was enough to frighten any one in the basement. A glance out of doors assured the Jerseyman that there was no light left in the kitchen. He waited until he was too cold to stay any longer for it to appear, but it did not. Then he tiptoed up to his room again and peeped out of the window. The light had reappeared, but it was fainter than before, as if the burglars were trying to hide it.

"Where's the pistol?" he asked his wife in a hoarse whisper. Getting the pistol from under the mattress woke his five-year-old daughter, and she was insisting that if pa had a real burglar that he should squirt the electric light on him, when the Jerseyman began a second hunt.

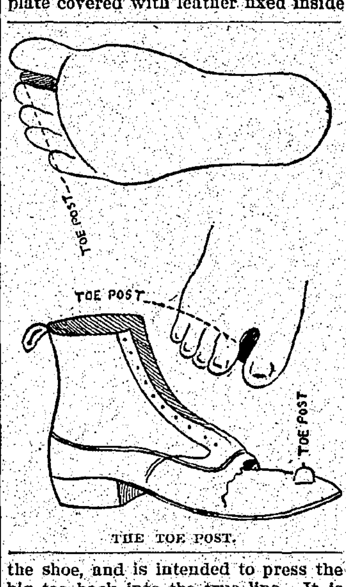
This time he slipped out of the front door and circled around the house, determined to kill the intruder from a point of vantage outside. The basement was as dark as before.

Something desperate had to be done. The Jerseyman returned to the front door, determined to make a complete exploration of the house. Here he met his six-foot son, also in living picture costume. With two dogs and two pistols they made their way to the kitchen. One glance convinced them that no one had been there. The Jerseyman went back to his room and looked out of the window again. The light was gone. High in the west was Mars, shining clear and red from the unclouded sky. There was a little more light from the stars than there had been and right in the front of the window the *outlines of a half-barrel could be seen*. The half-barrel was full of water which was frozen over. The icy surface was wavy. It was the red light of Mars that had caused all the turmoil.

THE REFORM SHOE.

A Post in the Sole to Keep the Foot in Place.

The latest idea in shoes is shown below. The "toe post" is a vertical steel plate covered with leather fixed inside the shoe, and is intended to press the big toe back into the true line. It is claimed that this post is found valuable for the cure of paralyzed toes, bunions, corns, stiff toe joints, varicose veins, flat-footedness, overlapping toes, hammer toes, gout, rheumatic gout, feebleness of the knees, *in falling ankles*, weak back, stopping knees and similar ailments that have been, it is said, traced to the wearing of boots that have unhealthily contracted or distorted the feet.



THE TOE POST.

Warm Sleeping Quarters.

The houses in Corea being small, the rooms are of diminutive size. The most curious point about them is that the flooring is made of stone, and that under the stone flooring there is a regular oven, called "Kan," in which a big fire is kept up night and day. Often, as the people sleep on the ground in their clothes, it happens that the floor gets so hot as almost to roast one. The Coreans seem to delight in undergoing this roasting process, and when well broiled on one side they turn on the other, and take it quite as a matter of course. I admired them for it, but was never able to imitate them. The houses, as a rule, have only one floor, raised a few feet above the ground, and the rooms seldom measure more than twelve feet square. The roof is very heavy, and sustained by a very heavy beam, and the windows are of paper, as in Japan. The Coreans are not devoted to the bath tub; they wash their hands fairly often, and the better people bathe their faces almost daily. Those of the children are whitened with chalk, and the hair is oiled and parted in the middle, plastered down, and tied into one or two small pigtails. This description does not call up a particularly pleasing mental picture; nevertheless, when dressed in their gay holiday attire, the small Coreans are very quaint and pretty.

Pumping Hot Water.

Water at high temperature cannot be raised any considerable distance by suction, as the vapor discharged from the water so heated follows the receding pistons of the pump and resists the entrance of the water; consequently, to pump hot water always place the supply above the pump, so that it will be supplied from a head.

What Tasmania Exports.

Tasmania exports hops, fruit in great quantities and iron, tin and galena.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Lesson for February 3.

Golden Text.—"This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye him."—Matt. 17: 5.

The Transfiguration is the subject this week of our lesson found in Luke 9: 28-36. Prayer again. How frequently in connection with our Savior's life the spirit of prayer is inculcated! How often was the Son of God bowed for refreshment and endurement! Can the disciple reach the high ends of the kingdom in any better, or indeed in any other way?

"Prayer is the key
For the bended knee
To open the morn's first hours.
See the incense rise
To the starry skies
Like perfume from the flowers.

* * * * * * * *

Take the golden key
In your hand and see,
As the night tide drifts away,
That its blessed hold
Is a crown of gold,
Through the weary hours of day."

This lesson follows very properly on that of Peter's confession. It is in fact the divine confession. Peter had said: "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." Now it is God's own voice that declares: "This is my beloved Son; hear ye him." Did Peter need any further evidence that the voice that had spoken through him was of God? Christ had also been speaking to his disciples about being ashamed of him, and had referred to the fact of his coming some time in the glory of his Father and of the holy angels. Here they are given a glimpse of that glory. How can they ever be ashamed of him now? And yet Peter, who denied him, was one of the three.

It was in the midst of prayer that the transfiguration came. It is in prayer that the best voices and visions reach us. The highest exaltations of soul, the largest increments of power have been granted in the atmosphere of prayer. Christian experience is largely the record of our seasons of devotion. He who wishes to know the up-lift of the transfiguration mount must climb the slopes of prayer. There is no such transformer as prayer. It was as Christ knelt in supplication that the angels filled the air about him, and here, "as he prayed, the fashion of his countenance was altered and his raiment was white and glistening." There is no face so beautiful to angels as the face of that one of whom God says, "Behold he prayeth," and to put on beautiful garments in the sight of either the holy men of heaven or of earth, bow in supplication.

"Two men" appeared. They were in fashion as men. They had about them the distinguishing signs that separate us one from the other. Be glad, my soul, we shall know each other there. It was "in glory," and yet they spake of grace. Calvary was the theme of their discourse. They "spake of the decease which he should accomplish at Jerusalem." Now we know the theme of the celestial converse. We know what is the subject of highest concern among the angels and amongst the just men, made perfect. Peter and his companions did not see the glory until "they were awake." And yet it was doubtless there long before. Alas, that our own eyes should oft be so holden, and our spirits so heavy! The vision passes as we sleep.

"Three tabernacles" Peter asked for. He is speaking like one just waked out of slumber, not knowing what he said. And, lo, God gives a better symbol. Even "while he thus spake there came a cloud and overshadowed them." One tabernacle instead of three. Only hear the voice "out of the cloud." A message and a mission, a voice and a vision. When the cloud passed there in the midst Jesus and Jesus only. He abideth still. Look and listen.

Hints and Illustrations.

Make it a lesson of Christian experience. Call out the times of Divine refreshing. Peter did not shrink, in after years, from referring to this blessed passage in life. Be as free as was he. It may put some one else in remembrance. It may lead some one else up into a transfiguration mount. Would that this lesson itself might be a hill-top experience to many a needy soul at this time:

"Praise the mount, I'm fixed upon it,
Mount of God's unchanging love."

Peter never forgot that vision on the mountain. It gave a celestial coloring to all his thoughts. He was always talking about heaven as near. It is he indeed that has given us faith's bridge, namely, "Receiving the end of your faith, even the salvation of your souls." The mother was complaining about her lads going off to sea. They had no mariner ancestry. And yet, one by one, they sought the sea. The pastor came to console. His eye was caught by a picture over the fireplace. It was the representation of a full-rigged ship, gallantly sailing off to the high seas. "How long has that picture hung there?" he asked. "We hung it there when we were married," the mother answered. "I understand now," said the pastor, "why the boys take to the ocean. That picture has educated them to it." What is the picture on memory's wall, what scenes are most easily recalled? Those are the pictures and scenes that impress and move.

This meeting on the hill-top was a very small one; and yet it was very large. Congregations may be measured qualitatively as well as quantitatively. Peter and James and John and Moses, and Elias, and Christ and God, and the Holy Spirit, and an innumerable company of ministering spirits. Here was a congregation full of inspiration and power. Do you recall the little meeting where but one or two were present? Yes, other gatherings of a larger sort have passed from memory; that sweet service holds its place. God was there. It was at the foot of the hill that the test came. Have you been on the mount with your Lord? Prove it by going about at the hill's base doing good, putting forth life-giving energy. Your best credential, the ability to lead from death to life. Moses is not dead; nor is Christ. Beware.

Next Lesson—"Christ and the Children." Matt. 18: 1-14.

Sex in Ants.

The different species of ants are pretty generally distributed over the globe, and on this account the naturalists infer that there is work for them to do in the great economy of the universe. In each colony males, females, neuters, and sometimes soldiers are to be recognized. The males are invariably smaller than the females, and, like those of the feminine gender, have wings in their original state. The neuters, which are the workers, are without wings in any of their transformations, and the soldiers are recognized by the armor plates on their heads.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful, in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

The only man in Nebraska who has made any money this year has just been arrested for counterfeiting.

The estate of Senator Fair, it is said, will not pan out more than $15,000,000. Well, that's a pretty Fair estate.

A New England man is to be hanged for roasting his wife. He claims that his wife roasted him until he had to do it.

Times are hard, but the fact that Chicago aldermen are quoted at only $600 apiece in that cigarette deal tends to discredit the whole story.

John Burns announces that he will return in a few months for a prolonged stay. Just as soon as he can get out his book slandering America, probably.

The Minneapolis Tribune refers to "an old man 90 years of age." Young men of 90 years are so common in Minneapolis that the adjective is necessary.

A red-hot stove was stolen from the sentry box on the White House lawn the other night. This shows how expert some of our trained Congressmen have become.

"Good stuff well sold." Farmers who live up to that motto are making money in crops that others produce at a loss. Paste the words over your desk and think out the details for yourself.

Ex-Senator James G. Fair, the Bonanza King, is dead. With his multimillions he ranked no better than the wretchedest of the poor when the grim gleaner got ready to scoop him in.

Emperor William finds the name of Bismarck one to conjure with even when deprived of power by his majesty's own act. Bismarck was father of the German navy and chief architect of its colonial policy. The Emperor, in his speech asking money to put the navy on a proper footing, felt constrained to ask it in the name of the retired statesman, whose influence is still potent even with his enemies.

Thievery as a profession is accompanied constantly by improvement in methods and by new qualities of address, craft, alertness and daring. The other day four or five persons drove up in an express wagon in front of one of the finest residences in a Chicago suburb and backed their wagon to the curb. They then entered the house and dismantled the parlor, taking valuable paintings, bric-a-brac, ornaments, vases, rugs and other movable articles, which they loaded into the wagon and then drove away. The family were at dinner at the time, with the door between the dining room and the parlor closed. Neighbors saw the wagon in front of the house and the thieves loading their plunder into it, but did not suspect that a daylight burglary was being committed in their presence. The robbers got completely away, leaving no trace for a successful pursuit.

Perhaps, after all, the newspaper judgment as to the value of a richman's estates may not be so far out of the way, notwithstanding the popular belief that the newspapers are prone to exaggerate in these matters. After the death of Jay Gould the newspapers kindly took a hand at the business of posting his books and striking a balance for the benefit of their readers. The result of this arithmetic was the concurrent journalistic opinion that Mr. Gould had left about $72,000,000 and some odd cents. Now it appears that the newspapers did not place too large a value on the estate, but, according to the figures of Appraiser McClure, underestimated it by nearly $9,000,000, the actual value being $80,964,580.79, instead of $72,000,000. If you see it in the newspapers you may set it down as a careful statement, based on an investigation as to all the ascertainable facts. Generally speaking, you might bet on it.

Man may be able to withstand the charms of woman. He may shut his eyes to her beauty and turn a deaf ear to her brilliant talk. But when woman and Fate advance upon him hand in hand, as it were, it is time for him to begin studying the marriage service. Miss Ancel Marston, of New York, as an illustration, had no chance of becoming the wife of Edward Tallman until Fate took a hand in the game. Mr. Tallman did not even know her until he caught her pony one day when it tried to run away. Even then he gave the matter no further thought, and Fate had to try it all over again. On the second trial the young lady sprained her ankle in front of the young man's home, and he again came to her rescue. Then he capitulated and proposed. Procrastination seemed to be dangerous. In an endeavor to bring about the union Fate might make a slip and kill the young lady or maim her in some way. As a matter of safety they were married.

The Chinese method of dealing with army officers who lose battles or prove false to their trusts possesses some unique features of retributive justice. A dispatch from Shanghai states that General Wei Yu Kwei, who at the battle of Ping Yang failed to bring his troops upon the field in time to assist General Tso, has been beheaded at Peking. There were no inquiries as to the causes of his negligence. He simply did not arrive at the battle field and take part in the fight. Probably in order that he may never have a chance to repeat the mistake the Emperor has ordered his head chopped off. The dispatch adds with grim humor that should the Japanese succeed in taking Port Arthur there is no doubt that Li Hung Chang will pay for it with his head. Whether Li will be responsible for the loss of Port Arthur does not appear to cut any figure in the matter. It was his business to prevent its capture. This plan of dealing with those in command of a nation's armies, though a trifle harsh, certainly has its advantages. Knowing that if he loses he is going to be executed is calculated to make a general fight desperate battles.

"If a man tells a lie," said Chief Two Sticks on the witness stand, "that moment he drops down dead." He seems to have been totally ignorant of the ways of civilized life.

The statistics show that 132 persons were removed in the United States in 1894 by means of the rope and electrocution. But there was a big lot left that needed similar treatment.

A pugilist in Springfield, Ohio, died from the effects of a blow on the nose, received in a prize fight. But the books will be balanced by crediting one death to "excessive hemorrhage." It sounds better.

George Gould says his foreign yachting tour last year cost him $600,000, an average of $4,615.38 a day. We believe he could have more fun and get more action for his money if he would stay at home and buy a daily newspaper.

TOO MUCH ELBOW GREASE.

Washing Need Not Be the Laborious Work It Is Ordinarily Found.

"I have found," said one of those modern housekeepers whose ideas, according to the Milwaukee Journal, would horrify her maternal ancestors if they could but hear them, "that elbow grease, when applied to laundry work, is not the much to be praised thing that I have always been brought up to believe it was, and that in some cases it is a detriment to successful and careful washing. By dint of many experiments I have discovered that a small scrubbing brush will work wonders. I can take an ordinary garment with collar and sleeves badly soiled and cleanse it by this process in one-third of the time and with infinitely less hard work than the average laundress. I make a mixture of soap and kerosene oil and let it stand over night, or prepare it and keep it in a stoppered jug or bottle. With a soft brush rub the collar and cuffs and all of the soiled places, then roll the garment up for a few minutes while others are being done. When all are prepared begin with the first and rinse and brush the surface with hot soapsuds. In nine cases out of ten the garment will need no further rubbing. I do not approve of clothes being merely scalded. They need not be boiled for any length of time, but should have about one or three minutes in actually boiling suds. This dissolves any gummy substances that may not rub out of the fibers, and makes the clothes more clean and certainly more healthful. Clothes soaked over night in warm suds made with the soap and kerosene mixture will wash easier and look better, to say nothing of wearing much longer, than those laundried in the ordinary way."

In the Occident.

It was at a little soiree, and the man to whom this refers had on a dress suit with a red satin four-in-hand and a black satin vest with white polka dots as big as a copper cent. It was his duty to call out the changes for the dances, and this was the way he did it:

"Swing 'em ag'in!"

"All a man left!"

"Right hand to partner an' grand right and left!"

"Git out o' the wilderness!"

"Ladies in the center and gents sashay 'round!"

"Cheat er swing!"

"All dance!"

"Swing 'er if she'll let you!"

"First lady to the left an' gent foller after!"

"Lady in the center an' three hands 'round!"

"Dor-see-doe!"

"Ev'rybody dance!"

"Cage tru queen!"

"Grand right an' left!"

"Whoop 'em up! Tiddy-diddy-dee au a-dum-di-doe! Hoe it down!"

"Grand promenade to yer seats!"—Detroit Free Press.

Rats Are His Friends.

Thomas Williams lives near Vanceburg, Ky., in a little log cabin where he has resided for many years in complete isolation. He has many queer tastes, the most extraordinary being a fondness for rats. These rodents he keeps about him in swarms, and he looks to their rearing as one would a lot of chickens. When he wants a dish that is particularly toothsome he decoys a rat into a little box and kills it. Strange to say, his rats are all on the best of terms with him. He feeds them regularly and enjoys their bold sportiveness about the house. The place is literally alive with rats.

He talks about his rats just like a fine stock breeder would talk about his cattle.

He goes on to explain, with a countenance of delight, the fine points about each favorite rodent. The old gentleman has a good bulk of money hid somewhere in the neighborhood of his cabin, but no one knows anything about how much.

The British Museum Cat.

One of the best-known and most popular domestic pets in London is the British museum cat. It is just about twelve months ago since the animal, which had apparently strayed from somewhere, attached himself to the porter's quarters, facing Great Russell street. Being a huge, gray, beautifully marked cat he was encouraged to remain instead of being unceremoniously driven off, as assuredly would have been his fate had he been possessed of fewer personal attractions. From the first the animal has been a favorite with the attendants and the general public; now he constitutes one of the attractions of the great establishment and is eagerly sought for by occasional visitors, both adult and juvenile.

Lately the cat has considerably extended the sphere of his rambles. He occasionally invades the reading-room, where he receives the attention of a stroking from even the most reserved and studous habitues. At nights the animals parades the galleries and by an odd fancy seems to prefer the Egyptian room, where so many embalmed sanctified specimens of his tribe are exhibited.—The London Chronicle.

A Famous Sword.

Gen. Wolfe's sword, which he wore when he met his death at the capture of Quebec in 1759 and which its owner, Maj. Dunn, used in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, has just been bought by the Canadian Minister of Militia.

WORN BY THE WOMEN

SOME OF THE VERY LATEST IDEAS IN DRESS.

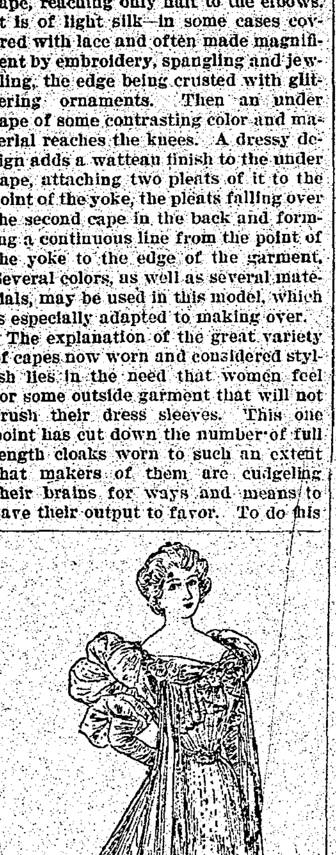
Woman with a Lot of Odds and Ends on Her Hands Should Be Happy—New and Dressy Designs—Brocades Chiffons.

Fashion's Late Fancies.

New York Correspondence:

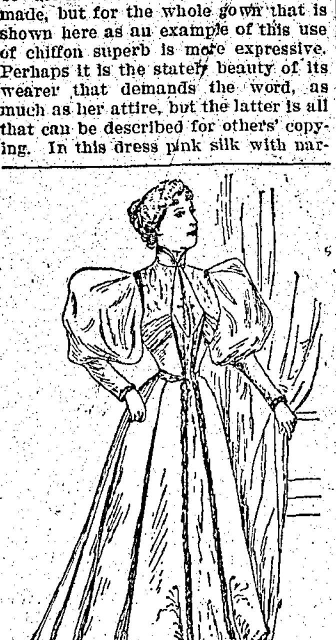
HAPPY should be the woman who now has a lot of odds and ends of rich stuffs on her hands, for capes that are seemingly composed of just such fragments are very stylish, and in them are often found the rarest goods. A favorite pattern gives a deep yoke of velvet, pointed front and back and outlined by a frill or puff of brocade, the latter sometimes covered with lace, handsome marabout or fur. From under this edge falls a short, straight cape, reaching only half to the elbows. It is of light silk—in some cases covered with lace and often made magnificent by embroidery, spangling and jeweling, the edge being crusted with glittering ornaments. Then an under cape of some contrasting color and material reaches the knees. A dressy design adds a watteau finish to the under cape, attaching two pleats of it to the point of the yoke, the pleats falling over the second cape in the back and forming a continuous line from the point of the yoke to the edge of the garment. Several colors, as well as several materials, may be used in this model, which is especially adapted to making over.

The explanation of the great variety of capes now worn and considered stylish lies in the need that women feel for some outside garment that will not crush their dress sleeves. This one point has cut down the number of full length cloaks worn to such an extent that makers of them are cudgeling their brains for ways and means to save their output to favor. To do this they must preserve the big sleeves beneath, and the manufacturers therefore search for combinations of stuffs that will possess the advantage of warmth without being too heavy. Recent discoveries in this line are cloaks of crepon, in light shades and its very deepest crinkled quality, lined and trimmed with fur. Answering the chief purpose even better—for the main object is the sleeve's preservation—is the wrap of this first sketch, though it naturally is not as warm as a fur-lined garment. What it lacks in warmth of material, it makes up in its hues, for it is found in fancy changeable silk, the goods being gathered to a deep square yoke of creamy lace, with shoulder straps of the same. Fluffy white chiffon ruffles set off sleeves and neck, and it is lined throughout with cream-white satin, brocaded with a small gold design.



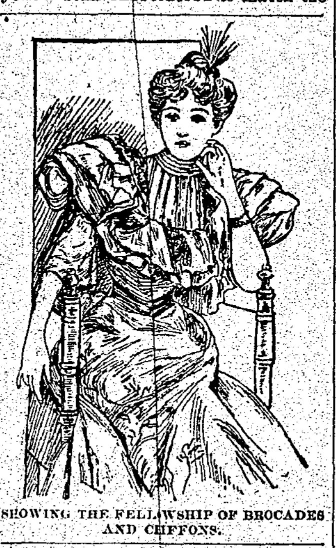
ONE OF MANY CHIFFO TRICKS.

Next to the big sleeves, there is no more marked characteristic of the dresses that come beneath these wraps than the chiffon drapings that, by many dainty arrangements, enhance the beauty of the gowns they trim. Dainty is exactly the word for most of them, so delicate and beautiful are they made, but for the whole gown that is shown here as an example of this use of chiffon superb is more expressive. Perhaps it is the stately beauty of its wearer that demands the word, as much as her attire, but the latter is all that can be described for others' copying. In this dress pink silk with narrow stripes is combined with pink crepon and chiffon. The first named stuff gives the wide gored skirt and is therein untrimmed. Gathered crepe covers the fitted bodice lining, and is shirred three times at the waist. The cut-out is partly filled in with rose-pink chiffon, and is bordered with an embroidered, spangled chiffon ruffle. In front on each side two long chiffon ends hang to the hem of the skirt, where they are slightly tacked. The sleeves are divided into two puffs by a wide band of shirring, and two sprays of apple blossoms fall over the shoulders.



PLEADING THE CAUSE OF INDOOR FURS.

Trimming indoor dresses with furs is, at first thought, as fanciful an idea, but it is more generally done, and is an idea that harks back to the styles of years ago. If beauty of result constitutes an excuse for such arrangements, then the fashion is not without good reason. A glance at the third illustration will be convincing as to the point, for therein is shown a costume that is generally serviceable within doors, and yet is quite ornate enough for dressy uses. Combining yellow silk and white moire, its draped skirt is edged with sable. In front there is a moire panel, that is extended upon the bodice, and the corners are embroidered with gold and imitation gems. The bodice has a deep yoke of the watered silk, and the front has a pleated arrangement of the yellow stuff embroidered to match the skirt. The collar is double; the inner of moire, the outer of yellow silk.

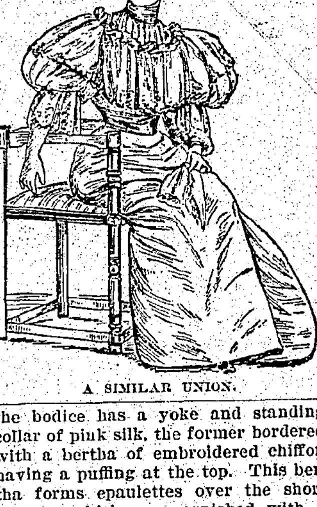


SHOWING THE FELLOWSHIP OF BROCADES AND CHIFFONS.

An effort to revive Josephine gowns is making itself felt. They are made with great sleeves with revers fitting over them and narrowing sharply to points just below the bust line. A richly jeweled belt clasps the figure at this point. Satin or brocade very heavily and elaborately jeweled, is the chief material, and over it goes a chiffon slip that may be looped to the knee and that is sometimes cut to fall in a train over the silk. Tiny women look delicious in this sort of gown, and the management of the cloud-like overgown gives them every opportunity for individualtiy and grace.

In dresses that are already in general favor, brocaded stuffs and chiffons are keeping pretty steady company; the former as the principal goods, and the lattery as drapery. In ball dresses this is particularly noticeable, and the two concluding pictures are devoted to gowns of this sort. Before describing them, it should be said that either may be made low necked, if desired. The first comes in peach colored satin, brocaded with yellow tulips, its very simple gored skirt being dancing length. The bodice—of bias material in order to have no seams save those under the arms—has a yoke and stock collar of yellow silk. For trimming there is a double bertha of embroidered chiffon and lace, the center of the front and back being ornamented with rosettes of mandarin colored velvet, which is also used for the belt. The draped sleeves have lace epaulettes and frills.

Green satin brocaded with darker green leaves is employed for the second one, its very wide skirt having a moderately long round train finished inside with a pinked ruffle. Of bias material, the bodice has a yoke and standing collar of pink silk, the former bordered with a bertha of embroidered chiffon having a puffing at the top. This bertha forms epaulettes over the short sleeves, which are garnished with a frill of the same chiffon. A belt of iris velvet is added.



A SIMILAR UNION.

The very latest passing notion is to have the skirt lined with a brilliant silk to match the fancy bodice worn. This is planned, of course, to let Miss Extravagance prove that she does not possess a skirt which is to be put to use in more than one combination, but Miss Economy can outwit her. Let her provide herself with a black crepon skirt that has on its under side seven little frills, all of different colors and presenting a regular pousse cafe effect when they show. Her bodice should display as great a variety in color as the frills, so that when she wears a blue bodice all the little blue ruffles on the inner side of the skirt seem especially conspicuous and make the skirt match the blue bodice. When the rose colored one is worn—presto! all one notices on the inner side of the skirt is the little rose ruffles, the other colors sinking into a mere background. And so it is with all the other shades, the presence of a color in the bodice, according to natural law, throwing into emphasis the corresponding color in the ruffling of the skirt.

Copyright, 1895.

During the gold fever in Australia, from 1852 to 1856, barley was worth 4 shillings per bushel; wheat, 8 shillings; tobacco was 2 shillings per pound; potatoes were 14 shillings per hundred weight.

An author can have nothing truly his own but his style.—Disraeli.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Bad Battle Creek Gang Rounded Up—Proposal for the Employment of Convicts—Henry Brassil Gets a $15,000 Verdict—A Sad Story.

One Confessed.

All winter a series of petty thieving has been carried on in Battle Creek and the surrounding country, the thieves taking chickens, turkeys and grain in the country, and coal, wood and articles in the evening from in front of the stores in the city. Friday evening the officers arrested a gang who are alleged to have been doing the work. There were four—Bert Comstock, Chas. Butler, Al Abbott and Albert B. Cole. It is said they drove with a wagon to the Chicago and Grand Trunk coal docks and hauled away a wagonload, and were caught. Comstock has confessed and told the entire story of their numerous depredations.

Pathetic Life Drama Ends.

When the snow-covered sod fell upon the coffin of Mrs. H. J. McNulty at Detroit a career full of pathetic interest was finally closed. Mrs. McNulty fell dead at the funeral of a friend two days ago. Later it became known that the heart trouble which had produced death was incurred largely by overwork. For twelve months past the woman had been toiling in an effort to earn enough money to fit up a small home for herself and her husband. Her husband was sentenced at Grand Rapids over a year ago to serve eighteen months in the State House of Correction at Ionia for passing a forged check, and in anticipation of his release and their happy reunion the wife had toiled day and night to furnish the home and buy him new clothes. But the struggle was too fierce and was largely the cause of her dramatic death. When the facts became known several Detroit members of the Legislature petitioned the Governor to pardon McNulty so that he could attend the funeral of his wife. The Governor acted at once.

Chain Gangs Wanted.

The Good Roads Committee of the Supervisors and Legislative Committee of the Michigan Furniture Manufacturers' Association got together at Grand Rapids and agreed that convicts ought not to be working against free labor, but should be employed in chain gangs digging ditches, making tile for sluice ways, crushing stone and getting out gravel for use on roads. Tile and other things manufactured in prison could be furnished to the counties free. It was believed convicts could be taken out in box cars every morning and safely returned at night. A petition to the Legislature, embodying these ideas, was prepared.

Secured a Big Verdict.

In the Circuit Court at Manistique Henry Brassil secured a verdict against the "Soo" line for $15,000. Four years ago Brassil was put off a Soo train while moving. He sustained an injury to his knee and subsequently entered a claim against the company for damages. Failing to obtain a satisfactory settlement with the officials of the road, he commenced suit and some time ago was given a verdict in the Circuit Court for $7,000. The company's attorney made a motion for a new trial which was granted, and the rehearing took place last week. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $15,000. The defendants will take an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Will Get Medals in the Spring.

There have been many kicks from the Michigan exhibitors who were granted awards at the World's Fair over the fact that they have seen nothing of the promised medals and diplomas. They will be interested in knowing that I. M. Weston, president of the Michigan commission, has been notified that the diplomas for Michigan exhibitors are still in the hands of the National Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and that the medals are now being made and will be ready for distribution in May or June.

Record of the Week.

The Kent County Supervisors refuse to call an election to vote on the county roads system.

The Grand Rapids Gas Light Company, capital $1,000,000, filed articles of incorporation at Lansing and paid a franchise fee of $500.

Students of the University of Michigan are forming clubs each member of which faithfully vows to let his whiskers grow. This may be merely a mean endeavor to establish a college institution into which "[illegible]s" cannot enter.

Hubbardston men, during the recent disastrous fire, tried to blow up burning buildings with dynamite and thus save the rest of the village. The dynamite was frozen, however, and there are just as many live people in Hubbardston as there ever were.

The Commissioner of Banking's statement of the condition of 34 State banks of Michigan on Dec. 19, the date of the last call, shows that the total deposits were $58,4[illegible]0,737, of which $35,[illegible],957 was savings. This shows an increase since Oct. 2 of $1,786,564. Loans have increased $82,162 during the period.

Richard Mann, of Port Huron, asked his stepfather, Lyman Wadleigh, for a pipe of tobacco. The old man's response was a threatened assault with a hatchet. He will be examined for his sanity.

He was taking a gentle snooze—was a Cheboygan young man. Jokers laid him down gently on a lounge, folded his arms, placed a bottle labeled poison in his hand, stuck mortuary candles at his head, scattered flowers around, and then photographed the tout ensemble. The pictures are selling at $2 apiece, while the subject, now very much alive, would gladly mortgage his house if he could destroy all the pictures and smash the photographic plate.

Two gangs of boys got to fighting over the right to slide down a certain Battle Creek hill. There was a snowball and ice battle, several people were struck in the face and hurt quite badly, and before the fracas was over nearly the entire police force had been summoned.

A Lenawee County man—not a Jekyll-and-Hyde man, either—slipped and sprained his ankle coming out of a church. He drew $43 accident indemnity. Later on he had the same kind of mishap coming from a saloon. This time he drew $87 from the accident company!

A Jackson man proposes to start a dime museum in Lansing. Against Legislative competition, too.

A Hesperia woman replied to the advertisement which her husband had said she had his "bed and board." She said he had bed or board. They belonged to her and he was so all fired lazy she had to get out and hustle for herself.

Alpena, Presque Isle and Montmorency pot-hunters are trembling in their shoepacks. Deputy Warden Rivard has been circulating in these counties for several days, and his identity being unknown, he was regaled with venison at all stopping points. Information against seven men was lodged and arrests will follow.

Frank Pollum, of Bay City, aged 14, was fatally injured by a train.

Percy Rowe, of Battle Creek, aged 19, was fatally injured while coasting.

Battle Creek churches have organized a non-partisan prohibition league.

A Port Huron man says he doesn't go sleigh riding. He prefers to stick his feet in ice water.

An Arenac bride was wedded in the moonlight, a lantern aiding the preacher to perform the ceremony.

Orders for 1,000,000 fruit trees have already been received from fruit growers between St. Joseph and Traverse City.

Three hundred Iron Mountain residents took out full citizens' papers in one week. Fully two-thirds are Italians and Austrians.

The Bay City Council fixed the price of gas as follows: Fuel, $1 a thousand; light, 5,000 feet and over, $1.20; under 5,000 feet, $1.25.

Bay County supervisors have drawn thousands of dollars for committee work, which, it seems, is illegal. The supervisors are now preparing a bill to legalize such pay.

A gilt-edge Muskegon dude was found stark, raving crazy from smoking cigarettes. His father took him out of police court on the promise to refrain from the man-killers.

The new altar of St. Peter's Church in Mount Clemens will cost $1,500 and be a work of art. One hundred electric lights, besides candles, will be used in its illumination.

R. S. Brown's large frame store building, occupied by N. C. Monroe's general business, G. A. R. post and Forester post, burned at Gagetown. Brown's loss is $2,300; Monroe's, $3,000.

Mrs. Flossie Pool got a verdict of $400 damages from the Grand Rapids Street Railway Company. The Supreme Court charges ate up almost the entire amount, and there is little if anything left for either Mrs. Poole or the lawyers.

Dude got on a Grand Rapids train. Half his seat empty. Brawny lumberman sat down. Dude, much annoyed, remarked: "You had better not get too near me; have just recovered from scarlet fever." "Oh, that's nothing," said the woodsman, "I'm just let away from the smallpox hosspittle."

A chap named Post visited all but two of the Grand Rapids banks, claiming to represent McKillip, Walker & Co., of New York. To each one he offered the Grand Rapids agency which he represented was worth $4,000. The only the thing he asked was an entrance fee of $50. When the bankers met they learned that all had been offered ground floor positions. The man in the meantime had disappeared.

Macomb County lays claim to a man who is so chronically absent-minded that sometimes it looks as though the gray matter would get entirely away from him and never materialize again. He makes a business of cleaning carpets and sitting up with sick folks. It is alleged that once in an absent-minded mood he sat up all night with a roll of carpet, and the next morning he everlastingly walloped a sick "folk" with a club meant for dusting carpets.

The power of the Jonesville electric lights is furnished by water from a pond nearly a mile away. The lights were a little faint by spells, and an examination resulted in the finding of large numbers of eels congregated under the power house, highly charged with electricity. The city fathers are contemplating a contract for a line of these eels to run the waterway to the town and connect with a high tower, which will light the country for miles around.

Mrs. Frank Sczcyglowski, of Grand Rapids, got tired of that name and also of her husband and filed a bill for separate maintenance, alleging that her husband called her names even worse than Sczcyglowski. Hubby came back with a bill for divorce, hurling back other charges, but the Judge said nay. Then the husband left for Dakota and filed another bill. It is alleged that some of his statements were not strictly correct, and the woman's lawyers are at work in Dakota.

At this time last year at Mackinaw City ice sixteen inches thick was put up, while now the strait is clear from shore to shore. For a couple of weeks the channel has been filled with field ice, and the prospect was that it would freeze solid, but an unusually severe westerly gale carried it into Lake Huron. Snow has been flying in blinding clouds, entirely blocking the sidewalks in places and exposing the gravel in others. Trains are all delayed, not being able to make regular time by at least an hour, though preceded by plows and in some cases running with double headers.

An interesting matter has been discussed by the Jackson papers recently. It is in relation to postal cards, and shows that Jackson was the first postoffice in Michigan to receive them after they were issued by the Government in 1873. W. L. Seaton, who was then postmaster in Jackson, received 1,000 of them, and immediately sent one to his daughter in Detroit, that being the first that ever passed through the Detroit postoffice. The 1,000 which he received at the first was then enough for a month, but now it takes 75,000 to supply the office at the prison city that length of time.

The Michigan Supreme Court filed an opinion overruling a motion for a new trial in the celebrated murder case of Albert Moliter, of Presque Isle County. Fourteen years after the murder of Moliter men named Vogeler, Grossman and Jacobs were last year convicted of the murder and sentenced to the State prison for life. Application was made for a new trial by reason of error at several stages of the proceedings, but the court found none and confirmed the judgment of the court below. William Repke, who was the informer in the case, was also convicted, and, upon appeal, was denied a new trial two or three weeks ago. The case is finally closed now, and the parties will end their lives in prison unless the executive interferes.

A dissolute, worthless Owosso fellow bartered his innocent babe for a worn-out buggy. Two of the wretch's children had already been sent to the poorhouse, and he wanted also to get rid of the other "brat," as he called his own offspring.

Corporal Edward Nolan, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Wayne, Detroit, has fallen heir to $10,000 by the division of the estate of his father, who recently died in Chicago. Corporal Nolan will try to secure his discharge from the service, in order to go into business in Detroit.

Marion is a great town for sudden enrichments. A few weeks ago George B. Howe, a medicine dealer, fell heir to a large estate, and now Mrs. A. W. Scoville has received $60,000 by the death of a wealthy uncle.

A. B. Turner, of Grand Rapids, began suit at Kalamazoo against E. N. Dingley, late proprietor of the Grand Rapids Eagle, to collect $18,000 on notes and interest, the notes having been given for stock in the Eagle. They are secured by 800 shares of stock in the Eagle Company, but the Eagle was no more when the first note became due in December. Dingley announces in his organ, the Telegraph, that he will contest the claim.

FUNERALS IN ARGENTINE.

Strange Advertisement from That Far-Off Country.

The following advertisement appears in a recent number of an Argentine newspaper:

M. MIRAS,
UNDERTAKER AND COACH REPOSITORY.
Calle Balcorce 212-626.
Between Calles Alsina and Moreno.

This establishment is the first and only one to reduce to fair limits the price of interments, thus allowing families of moderate resources to honor their dead suitably, and it publishes tariff in order that the public may compare prices with those of other houses.

TARIFF.

Special Category—Splendid hearse, six horses, mutes, etc., engraved coffin, with double metal case and bronze handles, landau for wreaths, 3 special mourning coaches, 35 carriages, service for waking corpse, Gothic or Roman, silver plate for coffin, servants to receive mourning cards, advertisements in papers, permit of registry, coach for errands at disposal. Price $1,600, in which everything is included.

Louis XV. Style—Hearse and horses, 3 mourning coaches, mutes, etc., landau for wreaths, 25 carriages, wroubht coffin with metal case and European handles, service for wake, Gothic plate for coffin, permit, advertisements, etc., servants and coach for errands, etc. Price $950.

European Style—Hearse, 4 horses, 3 mourning coaches, mutes, etc., 20 carriages, wrought coffin, double metal case, European handles, plate for coffin, service for wake, permit, advertisements, service, coach for errands, etc. Price $800.

First Category—A. Hearse, 4 horses, mutes, 2 mourning coaches, coffin with double metal case and European handles, table, clothes, etc., house arranged in mourning, permits, advertisements, etc., coach for errands. Price $650.

B.—Hearse, 4 horses, 2 mourning coaches, mutes, 15 carriages, coffin with metal case and European handles, table, clothes, etc., permit, advertisements, etc., coach for errands. Price $560.

C.—Hearse, 4 horses, mourning coaches, 10 carriages, coffin imitation ebony with double metal case and bronze handles, nickel-plate for coffin, table, linen, etc., permit and advertisements, servants, coach for errands. Price $430.

Second Category—A. Hearse, 2 horses, mourning coach, 8 carriages, plate for coffin, cloths, candlesticks, etc., permit, etc. Price $320.

B.—Hearse, 2 horses, coffin imitation ebony, mourning coach, 6 carriages, candlesticks. Price $250.

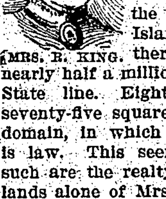
C.—Hearse, 2 horses, cedar coffin, leaden case, mourning coach, 5 carriages, cloths, candlesticks. Price $200.

This establishment undertakes the transference of remains from any part of the world, also from one cemetery to another, from the camp to city. Church services with catafalque, masses, and without any additional charge. Families may rest assured that they will be scrupulously attended to, and will not be in the slightest inconvenienced, owing to the employes being tharoughly trained. An order by telephone is quite sufficient to promise the attendance of an employe with a detailed tariff.

BIGGER THAN RHODE ISLAND.

Mrs. Richard King's Vast Farm in Southern Texas.

A million and a quarter acres of land owned by one woman! All in one body and under fence. Reaching into three counties in Southern Texas, and pastured by 150,000 head of cattle, horses and sheep.



MRS. R. KING.

An empire in which the State of Rhode Island could be put and there would still be nearly half a million acres outside the State line. Eighteen hundred and seventy-five square miles of absolute domain, in which one woman's will is law. This seems incredible, but such are the realty holdings in farm lands alone of Mrs. Richard King, of Corpus Christi, Texas. The whole of Southern Texas is divided into a few great estates, one of which belonged to Capt. Richard King. He, dying in 1885, left the enormous area to his widow.

Mrs. King is 60 years of age, a lady of kindly instincts and admirable characteristics that have made her greatly beloved by the community. She lives very plainly and does not spend a tithe of her income.

The division of these pastures, which the increase in population will soon render inevitable, will be of great benefit to the country, but it will destroy the entirety of as remarkable a property as exists in the United States today. The land alone is worth full $5,000,000 as it is. It will be worth untold millions when it is devoted to viniculture, a possibility of the near future, for which it is better suited than it is for the purpose of raising "scalawags" or long-horned steers.

Cheer Up, Ye Men.

How fortunate it is that man's feminine censors do not leave him without hope in the future. Fallen as the big baby man is, woman—the new woman—"holds out a strong hand to the child-man, and insists, but with infinite tenderness and pity, upon helping him up." Our feelings in return, Mrs. Grand may rest assured, will be those of unutterable regard and gratitude.

From our clubs, from the moral gutters where we lie wallowing, we will stretch forth our hands to meet those of the lady novelist and her angel helpmates. With "infinite tenderness" will we welcome their clasp, and when they have assisted us to rise and set us on our legs again—why, words fail to express the emotions we shall experience then.—Blackwood's Magazine.

A Reservoir for Upper Egypt.

The erection of a great reservoir in upper Egypt is now an assured fact. The work will be begun this spring. In the next Egyptian budget the sum of about $800,000 will be set apart for the purpose, it is announced. The height of the dam is to be so regulated that the Island of Philae, on which is the Temple of Isis, will not be flooded. This is due to protests received from all parts of the world when the subject was first discussed.—New York Tribune.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

County Convention.

The republican electors of Crawford county will meet in convention by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, on Saturday February 16th, 1895, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, to be held in the city of Detroit, on Feb. 21st, 1895, and *to attend* to such other business as may come before it.

The several townships will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Maple Forest	3	Grayling	18
Frederic	3	Ball	2
Grove	2	So. Branch	2
Blaine	2	Cen. Plains	3

Beaver Creek 3

M. A. BATES, Secretary.
JOHN STALEY, CHAIRMAN.

Republican State Convention.

A call has been issued for the Republican State Convention and reads as follows:

To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan.

The Republican Electors of the State of Michigan, and all others who may desire to unite with them in upholding the principles of the Republican party, as declared in its platforms are hereby requested to send delegates to the state convention of said party, to be held at the Auditorium in the city of Detroit, on Thursday, February 21st, 1895, beginning at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court, and two Regents of the University, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention. Crawford County is entitled to two delegates.

Emmet County Supervisor's found nothing the matter with the ex-County Treasurer Rohr's accounts.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

There are a large number of cotton mills being erected in the South, and it will cause an increase of the republican vote in that section, in 1896.

The shortage of Cheboygan Co. Tr. is reported at $13,412.90. Crawford county still leads all its neighbors both in amount taken and in takers.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature to consolidate the townships of Mt. Pindus with Big Creek, Atherton with Harmon and Greenwood with Elmer, in Oscoda *Co.*

Senator Pugh, of Alabama, is the kind of a Democrat who frankly declares that his party "has torn down the country," and the people agree with him on that point by a large majority.—*Globe-Dem.*

Enforced local option at Indian River has increased the original package trade to such an extent that the Michigan Central railroad may be petitioned to put on "jug train" between Cheboygan and Indian River.—*Det. News.*

A Canadian newspaper calls attention to a nursing bottle advertisement, which concludes with the words: "When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under a tap. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk, it should be boiled."—*Ex.*

The people of the different States are responding liberally to the appeal in behalf of the Nebraska sufferers, which is only saying that they are doing as they always do when asked to relieve distress and help the unfortunate to get a new start.—*Globe-Democrat.*

Since the 1st of the present month ten States previously under Democratic or Populist control have passed into the hands of Republicans. This shows at a glance the wide-sweeping nature of the besom of patriotism that decided the November election.—*Globe-Dem.*

It is true, as Senator Gallinger asserts, that the Pension Office "has examiners roaring around the country in search of frauds that do not exist"; and the proof is to be found in the report of the Pension Commissioner, which shows how very few cases of fraud have been found in the many thousands of cases investigated.—*Globe-Dem.*

There are people who continue to place a one cent stamp on a drop letter. In every instance the receiver has to pay another cent to get it out of the office. Uncle Sam evens things up, however, for if he charges you two cents for carrying your letter acrross the street, he only asks a like amount for carrying it from Ounalaska, in Alaska Territory, to Key West, Fla., a distance of nearly 6,300 miles.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

ADJOURNED SESSION, JAN. '95.

On motion of Sup. I. H. Richardson the Board adjourned till 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, Jan. 8th, 1895.

Roll called, full Board present.

Supervisor F. P. Richardson in the Chair.

The bills as read were placed in the hands of the committee on Claims and Accounts.

On motion of Sup. Niederer the bonds of the County officers were read by the Clerk.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the Chair appoint a special committee to *examine* the County officers bonds and report to the board as soon as possible.

Motion carried.

The Board appointed the following committee; I. H. Richardson, J. E. Annis and John J. Niederer.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the report of the committee on Claims and Accounts be taken from the table *for consideration.*

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the report of the committee on Claims and Accounts be accepted and adopted.

Motion carried.

Grayling, Jan. 8th, 1895.

To the Hon. Chairman and Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Gentlemen: Your committee on Claims and Accounts would respectfully submit the following as their report, and do hereby recommend that the several amounts scheduled herein be allowed, also that the Clerk of this Board be authorized to draw orders on the County Treasurer for the same.

Claimant.	Submitted.	Allowed.
1 John Hanna	3 00	3 00
2 L. Fournier	18 83	18 83
3 Geo. Tuttle	6 41	6 41
4 S. S. Claggett	8 28	8 28
5 J. G. Fox	1 50	1 50
6 Thos Wakeley	116 52	115 52
7 Geo. J. Tuttle	2 00	2 00
8 Mrs. Serepta Wakeley	39 00	10 00
9 R. P. Forbes & Fox	6 24	6 24
10 Robert McElroy	8 65	8 65
11 Braden & Forbes	23 13	23 13
12 Peter E. Johnson, Sheriff	4 34	4 34
13 J. W. Hartwick	62 03	62 03
14 A. Krause	4 70	4 70
15 Ihling Bro. & Everard	3 86	3 86
16 Kalamazoo Pub Co.	24 15	24 15
17 Richmod & Backus	34 50	34 50
18 D. McCormick	32 25	32 25
19 Geo. Range. Rejected on account of not being a legal officer.		
20 John Haggerty	Referred back to board for correction without recommendation.	
21 J. E. Simonson		

J. P. HOYT,
J. J. HIGGINS,
WILSON HICKEY, } Com.

Moved by John J. Niederer that the bill of John J. Haggerty be presented *for consideration.*

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Hickey that bill No. 20 of John J. Haggerty by rejected. Yeas and Nays called.

Yeas, Messrs. Hickey, Annis, Hoyt and Richardson.

Nays, Messrs. Niederer, Higgins, F. P. Richardson, Leece and Francis.

Motion lost.

Moved by Sup. Francis to allow bill No. 20 of John J. Hagerty at $4.50.

Yeas and Nays called.

Yeas, Messrs. Higgins, Niederer, F. P. Richardson, Leece and Francis.

Nays, Messrs. Hickey, Annis, Hoyt and I. H. Richardson.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the County Clerk notify the County game warden of the compensation as fixed by the board of supervisors.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor I. H. Richardson that the bill of J. E. Simonson of $100 00 be allowed at $25 00 if it be accepted in full settlemen.

Yeas and Nays called.

Yeas, Messrs. Hickey and I. H. Richardson.

Nays, *Messrs.* Higgins, Niederer, F. P. Richardson, Leece, Hoyt, Annis and Francis.

Motion lost.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer that the bill of J. E. Simonson of $100 00 be allowed as charged.

Yeas and Nays called for on the amendment to motion of I. H. Richardson to read $50 00 if he accept the amount as complete settlement.

Yeas, Messrs. Hickey, Hoyt and I. H. Richardson.

Nays, Messrs. Higgins, Niederer, F. P. Richardson, Annis, Leece and Francis.

Amendment lost.

Yeas and Nays called on original *motion.*

Yeas, Messrs. Higgins, Niederer, F. P. Richardson, Annis, Leece and Francis.

Original motion carried.

Moved by Sup. I. H. Richardson, that the Prosecuting Attorney be instructed *not* to employ any council out side the county at the County's expense for the ensuing year,

Amended by Sup. Niederer to add without the consent of the Board of Supervisors.

Yeas and Nays called on the amendment.

Yeas, Messrs. Niederer, F. P. Richardson, Leece and Francis.

Nays, Messrs. Hickey, Higgins, Hoyt, Annis and I. H. Richardson.

Amendment lost.

Yeas called on original motion.

Yeas, Messrs. Hickey, Hoyt, Annis, Higgins, Leece and I. H. Richardson.

Nays, Messrs. Niederer and Francis.

Original motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer that the Board adjourn till to-morrow at 9 *a.m.*

F. P. RICHARDSON, Chairman.
J. W. HARTWICK. Clerk.

MORNING SESSION, Jan. 8th, 1895.

Roll called and full Board present.

Supervisor F. P. Richardson in the Chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On motion of Supervisor Hickey the report of committee on county officers Bonds was accepted and adopted and the committee discharged.

Grayling, Jan. 9th, 1895.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Gentlemen:

Your committee on county officers Bonds respectfully submit that they have with the Pros. Attorney examined the official bonds of the Sheriff, County Clerk, County Surveyor, and County Treasurer. The condition of the same as is set forth in the *following written opinion of the* Pros. Att'y.

Grayling, Jan. 8th, 1895.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford county, Michigan.

Gentlemen: I have carefully examined the bond of Wm. Woodburn, County Treasurer; W. S. Chalker, Sheriff; Wm. Blanshan, County Surveyor; and J. W. Hartwick, County Clerk, and find the first three correct in every particular, and the bond of the Clerk correct except the omission of the signature of the sureties following their justifications which should be supplied.

Very Resp'y.
O. Palmer, Pros. Att'y.

We further state that the county Clerk's bond now is correct and we therefore recommend that the aforesaid Bonds be approved.

IRA H. RICHARDSON,
JOHN J. NIEDERER,
JASPER E. ANNIS, } Com.

Supervisor I. H. Richardson gave notice of final adjournment to-morrow at 11 o'clock, a.m.

Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the *Register of Deeds be allowed 6c per description for bringing* up the township abstracts and entering upon the same the fractional description as per resolution in October last.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the bonds of Wm. Woodburn, County Treasurer; Wm. S. Chalker, Sheriff; Wm. Blanshan, County Surveyor; and J. W. Hartwick, County Clerk; be accepted, approved of and placed upon the Journal.

Motion carried.

BOND OF WM. WOODBURN.

Know all men by these presents that we, William Woodburn as principal, and Nels Michelson, John Staley, John K. Hanson, Nels P. Salling, Marius Hanson, Albert Grouleff, Geo. L. Alexander, Lucien Fournier, Samuel Hempstead and Adelbert Taylor, as sureties are held and firmly bound unto the board of Supervisors of the Co. of Crawford, State of Michigan, in the penal sum of thirty thousand dollars, which sum well and truly to be made in lawful money of the United States of America, we jointly and severally bind ourselves our heirs, executors and administrators forever firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals and dated this fourth day of January, A. D., 1895.

The consideration of the above obligation is such that whereas the above bonden Wm. Woodburn was elected to the office of County Treasurer of said County of Crawford at the general election held in said county on the 6th day of November, A.D. 1894, to hold said office for the period of two years from and after the first day of January, A. D., 1895.

Now therefore if the said Wm. Woodburn, his deputies, and all persons employed in his office shall, during his said term of office as County Treasurer, as approved, faithfully and properly execute their respective duties and trusts, and if the said Wm. Woodburn, as such Treasurer shall pay according to law all money which shall comes to his hands as Treasurer and will render a just and true account thereof *when ever required* by the Board of Supervisors of said Crawford County, or by any provision of law, and shall deliver over to his successor in office, or to any other person authorized by law to receive the same, all money, books, papers and other things appertaining or belonging to said office *then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force* and effect.

Signed, William Woodburn, Nels Michelson, N. P. Salling, John Staley, Marius Hanson, John K. Hanson, Albert Grouleff, Geo. L. Alexander, Lucien Fournier, Samuel Hempstead and Adelburt Taylor.

Signed, Sealed and delivered in presence of L. T. Wright and Nels Michelson.

State of Michigan
County of Crawford } S.S.

Nels Michelson, John Staley, John K. Hanson, Nels P. Salling, Marius Hanson, Albert Grouleff, Geo. L. Alexander, Lucien Fournier, Adelbert Taylor and Samuel Hempstead, the sureties named in and who signed the within bond being duly and severaly sworn, each for himself, deposes and says that he is worth in unincumbered property, not exempt from execution under the laws of this state the sum set opposite his name hereafter, *after* payment of all his just debts, claims and obligations. That is to say the said

N. Michelson	says he is	worth	$ 5,000 00
John Staley	do	do	5,000 00
John K. Hanson	do	do	5,000 00
Nels P. Salling	do	do	1,000 00
Marius Hanson	do	do	1,000 00
Geo. L. Alexander	do	do	2,000 00
Lucien Fournier	do	do	7,000 00
Sam'l. Hempstead	do	do	3,000 00
Adelbert Taylor	do	do	1,000 00
Albert Grouleff	do	do	1,000 00

Nels Michelson, John Staley, John K. Hanson, Marius Hanson, Albert Grouleff, Geo. L. Alexander, Lucien Fournier, Nels P. Salling, Samuel Hempstead, Adelbert Taylor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, A.D., 1895.

L. T. WRIGHT.
Notary Public.

(To be Continued.)

The Evening News,

MORE THAN 60,000 COPIES DAILY

"The Great Daily of Michigan."

$50,000,000.00 at least is spent for living expenses every year by subscribers of The Detroit EVENING NEWS. The shrewd advertiser knows this, and by using the advertising columns of THE NEWS secures his share of this enormous sum. 60,000 subscribers probably means 200,000 readers, and instead of the sum above, we should have said $200,000,000.00.

Advertise in The Evening News if you want Results.
Read The Evening News if you want News.

2 CENTS PER COPY.
10 CENTS A WEEK.
$1.25 FOR 3 MONTHS BY MAIL.

THE EVENING NEWS,
DETROIT.

Agencies in every village, town and city in the State of Michigan.

WE HAVE IT,

Dennison's
Imported
Tissue
and
Crepe
Paper.
Lamp Shade
Forms,
Wire,
Stems,
&c., &c.

DAVIS' PHARMACY.

Insist on ARM AND HAMMER SODA in packages

BEWARE of imitation trade marks and labels.

ARM AND HAMMER

Costs no more than inferior package soda—never spoils the flour, keeps soft, and is *universally acknowledged purest in the world.*

Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York.
Sold by grocers everywhere.
Write for Arm and Hammer Book of valuable Recipes—FREE.

ASK YOUR Furniture Dealer for the Acme's Spring Bed Co's Sanitary Spring Mattress.

If he cannot show it to you, write to us for catalogue—414, 416, 418 and 420 Forty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Railroad Man,
The Clergyman,
The Business Man,

and all other men who have to look neat while at work, should know about "CELLULOID" COLLARS AND CUFFS. They look exactly like linen, wear well and being *waterproof* do not wilt down with heat and moisture. They do not soil easily and can be cleaned in a moment by simply wiping off with a wet sponge or cloth. Do not confuse these in your *mind with composition* goods. Every piece of the genuine is stamped like this:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

Ask for these and refuse anything else if you wish satisfaction. Remember that goods so marked are the *only* waterproof goods made by coating a linen collar with waterproof "Celluloid," thus giving strength and durability. If your dealer should not have the "Celluloid" send amount direct to us and we will mail you sample post-paid. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs, 50c. pair. State size and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-29 Broadway, New York.

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $50 in a day. *Either sex, young or old. Capital* not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of snug little fortunes. All is new.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
County of Crawford, } SS.

At a session of the Probate Court of said County, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on the seventh day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Present, William C. Johnson, Judge of Probate.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF Lewis *Ostrander,* deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Perry Ostrander praying that administra*tion of said estate may be granted to Wright* Havens or some other suitable person, and that such other and further order and proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such case made and provided.

THEREUPON IT IS ORDERED, That Monday, the fourth day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the Probate office, in the village of Grayling and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy.
[SEAL.]
Jan. 10 w4

WM. C. JOHNSON,
JUDGE OF PROBATE.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote *your spare moments, or all your time to the work.* This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

DIME DEALS!

We have reduced the price of the following Canned Goods, to

ONE DIME A TIN,
TEN TINS FOR A DOLLAR.

Now is the Time to Buy a Supply for the Winter.

Yellow Peaches,	10 Cents.
Diamond Tomatoes	10 "
Evergreen Corn,	10 "
String Beans,	10 "
Lima Beans,	10 "
Marrowfat Peas,	10 "
Red Cherries,	10 "
Strawberries,	10 "
Alaska Salmon,	10 "
Sardines in Mustard,	10 "
Blue-back Mackerel,	10 "
Dried Beef,	10 "
Pickles, fancy,	10 "
Catsup,	10 "
Horse Radish,	10 "
Olives,	10 "

Do not delay in securing some of these bargains. The goods are strictly first class.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO GODLINESS.

USE

CREME DE LA CREME TOILET SOAP,
COMPOSED OF
Vaseline, Buttermilk & Witch Hazel.

THE BEST SOAP IN THE MARKET FOR THE COMPLEXION.

10 CENTS A CAKE, 3 CAKES FOR 25 CENTS.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,
LEADING DRUGGIST.

DON'T MISS THE
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE!
OF
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,
LADIES' and GENTS'
Furnishing Goods and Rubbers.

R. MEYER & CO.,
Price Wreckers.

P. S. See Hand Bills for Price Quotations.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1895.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Go to Claggetts', for Honey.

Highway contracts for sale at this office.

C.S. Briggs, of Pere Cheney, was in town last Tuesday.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Henry Feldhauser, of Blaine, was in town last Monday.

Yeast Cream is something now, and all the rage. *Claggett sell it.*

O. Palmer went to Roscommon, for a short time, yesterday.

P. Aebli, of Blaine, offers a good Milch Cow for sale, cheap.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

The best line of Canned Fruits and Vegetables in the city, at Claggetts'.

Circuit Court will convene on Tuesday, February 12th.

Hammer and Arm Soda, the best in the market. For sale by S.S. Claggett.

The mercury dropped to 6 below zero last Monday morning.

Geo. L. Alexander, Esq., was in Roscommon, last week.

F. H. Osborne, of Frederic, was in town, Tuesday, and called on us.

The thermometer registered six below zero Tuesday morning.

J. K. Hanson has been confined to the house with a bad cold, for the past week.

For a cheap Tea, Claggett sells the best in the city for twenty-five cents. 5 pounds for $1.00.

Elmer Ostrander fed one of his fingers to a cutting box. He does not appreciate it.

There will be preaching at the Protestant Methodist church, next Sunday morning at 10:30.

Claggett is a lover of flowers and has the exclusive sale of "Golden Rose" our National Flour.

Go to the lecture at the Presbyterian church next Tuesday evening, and learn the modes of life in the heathen country.

Blank Notes, Receipts, Camp Orders and Highway receipts, for sale at this office.

Miss Musie Havens returned from a visit with friends in Ball township, last Saturday.

You should try a can of 10 cent corn, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Alpena's gun club and their friends danced for charity, and $300 was turned over to the poor.

Can goods at a bargain. Read the advertisement of S. H. & Co.

The Ladies' Aid Society realized about $16.00 from the entertainment given at the church last Monday week.

The Century Magazine and the AVALANCHE will cost our subscribers but $4.50. Subscribe soon.

Mrs. Oliver, on Cedar street, two doors from the Commercial House, is prepared to accomodate boarders by the day or week.

P. B. Sabin, of West Branch, has been appointed Duputy State commander of the K.O.T.M.

Go to the Restaurant of C.W. Wight where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

Chas. Silsby was in the village during the week looking for men to assist him in putting in timber.—*Ros. News.*

Our subscribers can get the *Semi-Weekly Detroit Journal* for 60 cents by paying up their subscription.

Mrs. W. F. Benkleman returned from Sarnia, Canada, last Thursday morning accompanied by her sister, Miss Christina McDougal.

It is not denied that S. H. & Co. are selling the best 29 cent Coffee in town.

A committee of the W.R.C. will be at their hall on Friday afternoon, (to-morrow) to receive all donations that they may be favored with.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C.W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

The Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will meet at the residence of Mrs. H. Trumley, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Dolls--Toys--Games & Picture Books for good little Boys and good little Girls, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Quarterly Services at M. E. church on Sunday, Feb. 10th. Rev. Woodhams, presiding elder, will preach both morning and evening. All are invited to attend.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have the best 29 cent coffee, in town. You should try it.

Harry Parsons has entirely recovered from his attack of Pneumonia, and is now able to appear on the streets and will soon resume his old position in the telegraph office.

Remember the Lecture at the Presbyterian church, next Tuesday Eve.

Rev. J.M. Warren preached for the Cheboyganists, last Sunday.

The Good Templars will hold a special meeting this evening.

Claggett sells the best Tea for fifty cents, that money can buy.

The shortage of Mr. Finch, treasurer of Oscoda county has been reduced to $1,710.00.

A. J. Rose returned last Saturday morning from a visit with friends near Port Huron.

When you want to buy three pounds of good Tea for $1 00, go to Claggetts'.

The man who would steal a school-mam's clothes from the line would do any other dark deed.

Those $3 shoes for $2 are a great bargain. *Don't fail to get* a pair at Claggetts'.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., next Thursday evening, at the usual hour.

Crawford Tent No. 192, will hereafter meet on the First and Third Friday evenings of the month.

The West Branch *Journal* is defunct, and the material and good will of the paper has been purchased by the *Herald Times.*

The Fourth Conventian of the Y.P. S. C.E., will be held at Standish, this week, commencing to-morrow and continuing over Sunday.

Messrs. R.P. Forbes and David McCormick attended the session of the Grand Lodge, (Masonic) at Detroit, last week.

WANTED—Fresh cow and four doz. hens. Apply at this office or P. O. box, 193.

S. Richardson, one of the Supervisors of the Poor, of Oscoda county, has been removed for irregularities, by the Supervisors.

Cash is King at Claggetts', and with $1.00 in cash you can buy a large amount of goods. Try it.

Rev. S.G. Taylor went to Lewiston, yesterday, to install the officers of the Odd Fellows' lodge, of that city.

J. K. Wright and Geo. L. Alexander were attending Circuit Court, at Roscommon, the beginning of the week.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

If Claggetts' trade on Coffee keeps on increasing, he will be obliged to put in a Motor Engine to run his coffee mill. Buy your Coffee at Claggetts'.

F. Brigham, tonsorial artist, will be in Frederic, on Feb. 5th., and will be pleased to have all who may want a shave, hair cut, etc., to give him a call.

Read S. H. & Co.s'. advertisement in this paper. It is to your interest.

About this time a year is a good time to kill off four fifths of the dogs in Grayling. If you cannot shoot them use arsenic. Dogs are owned and harbored by many who are not able to feed them, and they should be removed.

The reputation on Claggett's $2,00 Shoes, extends almost over the entire State. Call and see his Popular Patent, Sleeper Seamless one price Shoe. No seams to hurt the feet. No ripping of the uppers. The best shoes on earth for the money.

We want MONEY, and when our collector calls on you, go down in your pocket and raise the small amount of the bill which he presents. It is a small amount to you, but five hundred of them aggregates a large sum to us.

The CRAWFORD AVALANCHE cites the fact that the Roscommon Opera House after paying $200 to stockholders, and all other expenses, still has $138,58 of its savings on hand from receipts during the past year, as an argument in favor of Grayling putting up such a building.—*Res. News.*

On last Monday night week, while darkness covered the face of the earth and all honest folks were reclining in the arms of Morpheus, some unregenerate cuss stole all the clothes off the line, belonging to Misses Stark and Adams. The population of Grayling is deteriorating.

Wednesday evening of last week the Danish Cornet Band gave a pleasant serenade at the residence of Mr. R. Hanson, and were in return regaled by Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, with an elegant lunch followed with cigars, etc. Each number was finely rendered, exhibiting careful study and proficiency by each member of the band.

The W.R.C. will give a Donation on Friday Eve., Feb. 1st, for benefit of families who need their assistance. Clothing, Provisions, or Money will be thankfully received by the Ladies of the Corps in their Hall, from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 in the evening.

REBECCA WIGHT.
Secretary.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending Jan. 26, '95.

Allard. Allen 2
Boluske. Albert
Hogan. Dan
Lyden. Malhen
Nephew. Lew
Pepin. Joseph

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say 'Advertised.'

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

There are still many unpaid subscriptions on our books. Are you on the list?

The Ladies Aid, of the Presbyterian church, will meet at Mrs. Stantons', Friday afternoon.

The first lecture of the C. E. Missionary Extension Course will be given next Tuesday evening, Feb. 5th, at the Presbyterian church, by Mr. F. C. Fenwick, who has lately returned from Corea and China.

His subject will be Mission Work in Corea and China. He comes highly recommended.

All who have been interested in the late war will feel fully repaid by going to hear Mr. Fenwick. No admission *will be charged but as the C. E. Society* will pay all the Lecturer's expenses a liberal collection will be thankfully received.

Turn of the Tide or Wrecked in Port will be presented by the Frederic dramatic Club, at the Town Hall, Frederic, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, February 5th and 6th, 1895. If you want a good hearty laugh don't miss it.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist.

The Woman's Relief Corps will give a Donation Party at their hall, on Friday evening, Feb. 1st, for the benefit of parties who are in needy circumstances. Donations of any kind, such as clothing, food and even cash, will be thankfully appreciated. Let everybody attend. Music, recitations etc. etc.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N.Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house, and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large size 50 cents and $1.00. 3

Go the Donation Social, and take something with you. The Grayling Glee Club and Miss Emma Hanson and Master Ralph Smith and others, will furnish the music. Miss Rose Cole will give several recitations, and Popcorn and Apples will be supplied by the W. R. C.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shephard, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight year's standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by L. FOURNIER, at the Drug Store. 3

Jury List.

The following jury has been drawn to serve during the ensuing term of the Circuit Court:

Frank Brigham	Grayling.
Chas. Robinson	do
R. D. Connine	do
Victor Salling	do
Peter Nelson	do
Chas. Jerome	do
John Crandall	do
Jasper Burton	do
Jas. Duyree.	do
Ambrose Cross	do
A. H. Marsh	do
Henry Holbrook	do
John Harrington	do
L. E. Parker	do
Peter Rasmusson	do
Adelbert Taylor	do
John McCollum	Maple Forest
J. J. Coventry	do
Edwin Cobb	do
John D. Carter	Center Plains
H. E. Moon	do
Lowell Fox	do
Oliver Williams	do
E. E. Odell	do

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant,
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist,
WEST BRANCH, MICH.,

WILL make regular trips to Grayling, the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Smith.

A Big Surprise.

In store for all those who try Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves. The general verdict of all those who have used this great vegetable preparation is that it is the grandest remedy for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, etc. Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energies. Samples free. Large packages 50c. & 25c. *Sold only by* Lucien Fournier. 2

Republican Caucus.

A caucus of the Republican electors of Grayling township will be held at Town Hall, on Saturday evening, Feb. 9th, to elect delegates to the county convention, to be held on Saturday, Feb. 16th. 1895.

C.T. JEROME,
Chairman.
M.A. BATES,
Secretary.

A Great Leader.

We are pleased to inform you that we have received the sole agency for Otto's Cure, the great throat and lung healer. Otto's Cure is the great leader of all proprietary preparations for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, etc. We *will* guarantee Otto's Cure to cure you and if you will call at our store we will give you a bottle of this great guaranteed remedy free of charge. Otto's Cure instantly relieves croup and hooping cough. Don't delay. Samples free. Large bottles 50c. & 25c. at L. Fourners', sole agents. 2

W. R. C. Committees.

The following are the committees appointed by the President of the W. R. C., for the ensuing year:

EXECUTIVE—Mrs. G. L. Alexander, Mrs. L. S. Benson, Mrs. R. P. Forbes, Mrs. O. J. Bell and Mrs. C.T. Jerome.

RELIEF—Mrs. J. M. Jones, Mrs. P. Phelps and Mrs. S. C. Knight.

FINANCE—Miss Alice Culver, Mrs. W. F. Benkelman and Mrs. A. H. Towsley.

HOME AND EMPLOYMENT—Mrs. Wm Woodburn, Mrs. Jos. Burton and Mrs. H. C. Holbrook.

CONFERENCE—Mrs. C. W. Wight, Mrs. Dell Smith, Mrs. A. H. Wisner, Mrs. J. K. Hanson and Mrs. J. F. Wilcox.

To the Public.

I wish to announce that I am prepared to issue Steamship and Rail Road tickets to all parts of the Foreign Countries at reduced rates. I will also issue Drafts payable in Great Britain & Ireland and all principal Continental Cities.

L. T. WRIGHT,
Oct. 25th at S. H. & Cos.' office.

The ART AMATEUR.

Best and Largest Practical Art Magazine,
The only Art Periodical awarded a Medal at the World's Fair.
Invaluable to all who wish to make their living by art or to make their homes beautiful.

For 10 c. we will send to any one mentioning this publication a specimen copy, with superb color plates [for copying or framing] and 8 supplementary pages of designs [regular price, 35c.]. Or For 25 c. we will send also „Painting for Beginners" [90 pages]. 10 C.

MONTAGUE MARKS, 23 Union Square, N. Y.

An exchange says: "The newspaper business is the most reciprocal of all lines of trade. It not only expects life, but gives out life in return. For the patronage which it solicits and expects it will carry trade to the counters and business houses in return. Its business and the people's each affects and is affected by the others. In appealing thus to the good people of a place for their subscriptions and advertising patronage to the newspaper is not soliciting bare favor, but it proposes to and does return all patronage it receives in measures well filled, pressed down, heaped up and running over."

Cincinnatti, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Home Seeker's Excursion,

On January 8th and February 5th, 1895, will sell from Toledo to all points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, north or west of and including a line drawn through Augusta, Millen, Smithville, Eufala and Montgomery, thence via, line of L. & N. to Pensacola. Kentucky all points south of and including Richmond, Junction City, etc. Lousiana, New Orleans, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, all points. In Virginia points on the line of the C. & O., except north of Gordonsville. Also on Jan. 15th to points in Virginia and North Carolina. Tickets limited to continuous passage in each direction with final limit for return passage 20 days from date of sale.

For rates and information apply to D.B. Tracy, N. P. A., 159 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, or to D. G. Edwards, G. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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—THE—
PETERSON
MAGAZINE
In its New Form?

112 Pages and 75 Illustrations.
10 Cents a Copy, or $1.00 a Year.
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1026 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

For the next few days we will offer our entire line of Muslin Underwear in

NIGHT GOWNS, CHEMISE', DRAWERS AND SKIRTS,

at greatly reduced prices, in order to close them out preparatory to recieving New Goods. We quote the following prices:

All garments	over	50 cent grade,	now	go for	39
do	do	75	do	do	50
do	do	$1,00	do	do	75
do	do	1,25	do	do	98
do	do	1,50	do	do	$1,10
do	do	1,75	do	do	1,25
do	do	2,00	do	do	1,50
do	do	3,00	do	do	2,25

We offer the following drives to close:

All our Wool Skirts	for	75 Cents.
" 50 cent Dress Flannels	for	37 "
" $1,00 Red and Natural Underwear		75 "
" 50 cent Woolen Hose,	for	38 "
" 40 cent do	for	25 "
" $1, Nat. 'Gray,' & Red Lad. underwear,		75 "
All Ladies' Cloaks at cost.		
Ladies' and Misses' Jackets worth from $3 to $7,		98 "
Big cut in Mens' Overcoats.		
Investigate our DRIVES.		

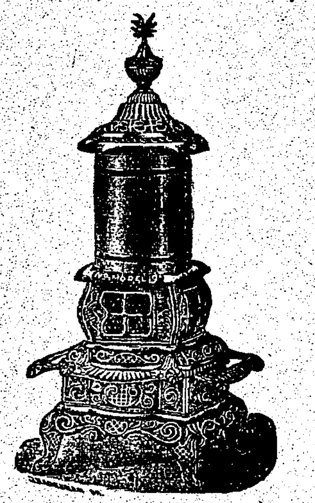
IKE ROSENTHAL,
One Price Clothing & Dry Goods House.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!

AT BRADEN & FORBE'S FURNITURE ROOMS

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

E. BEMENT & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
STOVES & RANGES.
LANSING, - MICHIGAN,



BEMENT KEROSENE OIL STOVES,
Economical,
Powerful,
Warranted. Convenient,

For sale by

VICTOR ATHLETIC GOODS

are the product of skilled workmen, and rank with Victor Bicycles in quality. We make the best baseballs, baseball bats, baseball gloves and mitts, tennis rackets, tennis balls, tennis nets, racket presses, racket cases, boxing gloves, footballs, football suits, football and gymnasium shoes, gymnasium supplies, sweaters, etc. We guarantee better goods for less money than asked by other manufacturers. If your local dealer does not keep Victor Athletic Goods, write for our illustrated catalogue.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.
Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.
BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. DENVER. DETROIT.
PACIFIC COAST.
SAN FRANCISCO. LOS ANGELES. PORTLAND.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees.
Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,

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Safest, Simplest, Strongest, Solid Top Receiver.
MARLIN REPEATING RIFLES
Lightest, Easiest Working, Most Accurate, Compact,
Most Modern and progressive
For catalogue or information write to
THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.,
New Haven, Conn.

Greatest Family Weekly.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

18th Year of High Success.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is now entering upon its 18 h year of phenomenal success.
No other family weekly in the country has had such a growth and maintained it so steadily.
It goes into every County in the United States, and has clubs of subscribers at nearly every Post-office.
It has gained this proud position solely on its merits as a highly interesting family newspaper.

FOR THE YEAR 1895.

Among the contributors to the paper for this year are:
Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the gallant old commander of the Third Corps.
Gen. James A. Beaver, hero of Cold Harbor, and ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Gen. Russell A. Alger, ex-Governor of Michigan, and Past Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic.
Gen. Lucius Fairchild, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, and Past Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic.
Gen. James H. Kidd, 6th Mich. Cav., who commanded the famous Michigan Cav. Brigade.
The Cannoneer, whose story of Battery B, 4th U. S. Art., was admittedly the best narrative of a private soldier ever written.
Gen. O. O. Howard, who commanded successively the Eleventh and Fourth Corps, and the Army of the Tennessee.
Gen. David M. Stanley, commander of the Fourth Corps.
Gen. Cyrus Bussey, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Interior, formerly commander of the Cavalry Division, Army of the Tennessee.
Gen. James S. Negley, who commanded "Negley's Brigade" and a division in the Army of the Cumberland.
Gen. John Pope, who commanded the Army of the Mississippi and the Army of Virginia. The last literary work done by the distinguished soldier.
Gen. R. H. G. Minty, commander of the famous "Saber Brigade" of Cavalry.
Gen. Wager Swayne, commander of a brigade in the Army of the Tennessee, Assistant Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau, etc.
Gen. Aquilla Wiley, of the Army of the Cumberland, breveted for conspicuous gallantry in four great battles.
All these are highly important historical contributions.
They are written especially for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and will appear in no other paper.

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1729 NEW YORK AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. **N. W. AYER & SON,** our authorized agents.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

The following is the time of the departure of trains from Grayling via Mackinaw Division of of M. C. R. R.:

GOING NORTH.

4:00 P. M.	Mackinaw Express: Daily except Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:05 P. M.
3:15 A. M.	Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 6:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

12:50 A. M.	Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 4:05 P. M., Detroit 8:35 M.P.
1:15 P. M.	New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 4:40 P. M., Detroit,
2:40 P. M.	Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:00 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES,
GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD,
Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

GRAND RAPIDS And Indiana Railroad

DIRECT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH.
TIME CARD, FEB. 11, 1894.

Leave Mack. City 7:40 a.m; 1:30 p. m. 9:15 p.m.
Arr. Grand Rapids 5:15 p.m; 10:55 p. m; 6:15 a. m.
" Kalamazoo 7:35 p. m; 1:25 a. m; 8:40 a. m.
" Chicago 7:10 a. m; 7:10 a. m; 8:40 a. m.
" Fort Wayne, 11:25 p.m.
" Richmond 3:20 a.m.
" Cincinnatti, 6:55 a. m.

7:40 a. m. Train daily ex Sunday with Parlor Car to Grand Rapids. 1:30 p. m. train, daily ex. Sunday with Sleeping Car to Chicago via, Kalamazoo & Mich. Central Ry.

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Trains arrive at Mackinaw City from the South at 7:00 a. m., daily except Monday and 5:15 p. m. daily.

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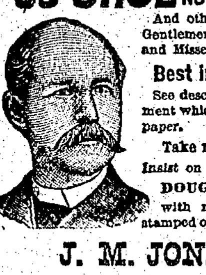

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GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

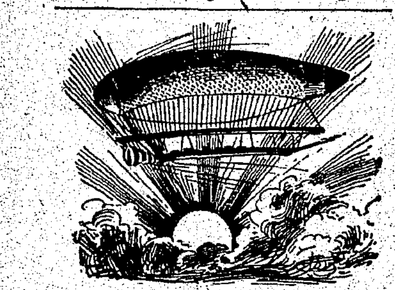
THE BALLOON IN WAR

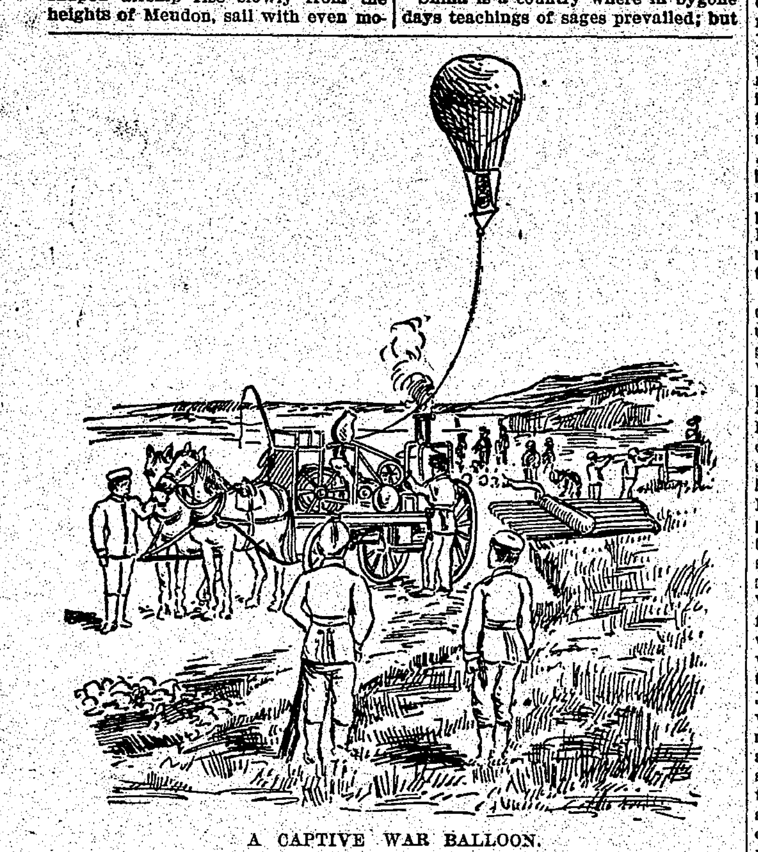
HAS FRANCE SOLVED THE AIR-SHIP PROBLEM.

Wonderful Structures that Can Be Accurately Steered Are Now Turned Out—Used for Observation and as Awful Engines of Destruction.

Death Soars in Them.

Balloons are likely to play an important part in future warfare, and today every leading nation in Europe recognizes the great use that balloon service may render. France, however, seems to be the nation that has progressed the furthest in this new science of destruction. One of her engineers, Mr. Yon, is conducting a mammoth shop in Paris and from it balloons are being rapidly turned out for the military service of Russia, Italy, Spain and Portugal. It is altogether unlikely that the balloons thus supplied embody in them the best results attained by French researches. A great deal of what has been accomplished is supposed to be kept concealed for the benefit of the French Government. Regular schools of ballooning have been established at Meudon, near Paris, and at other places by the French War Department and important discoveries are known to have been made. But they are jealously guarded. Now and again the people of Paris see a cigar-shaped airship rise slowly from the heights of Meudon, sail with even motion over the city, and then, bearing to the right or left, swing back in a great circle many miles in diameter to the very point from which it started, descending to the earth as easily and lightly as a bird settles down upon a branch. This is the latest balloon perfected by the War Department and it is said to have reached the highest point of development.


A FRENCH CIGAR-SHAPED AIRSHIP.


A CAPTIVE WAR BALLOON.
Showing the method of aerial observation in use in the German army.

Captive Balloons.

The chief use of the military balloon will be to keep watch over the movements of a hostile fleet or army, a service which can be rendered without danger to the balloon and with vastly better results than can be obtained by any system of spies. As the small balloons will be held captive by cables reeled out from below, maps and photographs of the enemy's territory can be sent down to the commanding officer by letting them run down the cable, as boys send "travelers" along their kite-strings. At a height of a mile the aeronaut, with powerful glasses, could scour the surrounding country, hills permitting, for a radius of eighty miles, and exact photographs of the hostile camp, of the forts, of the enemy's forces—in a word, of the exact situation—could be taken, and every detail produced with unerring fidelity. Running up with the cable is a telephone wire, so that communication is maintained between the balloon and the ground.

The larger military balloons, which will not be held captive by cable, but allowed to soar whither the aeronaut wills, will carry dynamite bombs and deadly explosives, which they will shower down upon the buildings and people lying helpless three or four miles beneath. In thousands of ways they will be utilized in the destruction of human life and the horrors of war will be augmented.

Naval Airships.

It is not alone on the shore that the military balloon has been found valuable. Frequent and successful experiments have been made on board the French men-of-war to utilize the balloon in naval warfare. As may be imagined the maneuvering of a captive balloon is a much more delicate operation on board a vessel that it is upon solid earth. Nevertheless, the attempt has been made and the difficulties vanquished one by one, so that to-day the French Government is constructing in every iron-clad in its navy steel reservoirs calculated to carry thousands of cubic feet of pure hydrogen gas, compressed to 20 atmospheres, to be used in inflating the military, or rather, naval balloon. Recently during some naval maneuvers a lieutenant in the balloon, deciding to demonstrate the perfect control he had over his airship, deliberately cut the connecting cable while out at sea. Allowing his balloon to rise to the height of two miles, he opened the valve and allowed the balloon to sink until it reached the water, and there floated like a piece of cork—for these balloons are constructed with buoyancy baskets—until he was picked up safe and sound, although his little balloon had only about 1,000 feet of cubic contents.

France is by no means the only nation that is devoting scientific study to the airship. Germany, too, is paying much attention to the business, and has developed captive balloons that can soar to a great height and make accurate maps of the surrounding country.

Japanese Battle Songs.

Like most nations, the Japanese have had their war songs from the time they had any existence as a people, but we are told that the lyrics which were used by the soldiers in the time of the first great Emperor of Japan, Jimmu Tenno, 660 B. C., were particularly rhythmical and finished. Japanese songs, with the exception of the heroic or historical ones, are all short, and when these are sung in times of peace, they are set to the Koto.

The first of these up-to-date martial songs is entitled "Gallant Warriors."

If warriors go to war by land, the turf shall receive the bodies of the slain. If warriors go to war by sea, the ocean shall receive the bodies of the slain. From time immemorial our gallant warriors have gone forth in swarms. Human life lasts but for fifty years; who would wish to purchase a few miserable years of life at the cost of dishonor? March and fire as long as breath remains, for our lives are at the disposal of the sovereign, our bodies are to be sacrificed to the glory of the country; let soldiers die with all their wounds in front. The souls of those who thus defy death shall be through the ages to come the guardian angels of Oriental tranquility. So, go forth, go forth, ye warriors; warriors, go forth!

The second battle song, which is distinctly of very recent date, is "To Pekin."

China is a country where in bygone days teachings of sages prevailed; but as time rolled on the country has become retrogressive. It boasts of itself as the Celestial Kingdom, but its heart is barbarous and is the very reverse of celestial. Till its ignorance is dispelled the sky of the Orient must ever be dark. Now is the time to plant the flag of the Rising Sun on the walls of Pekin, and to illuminate its darkness. This is the duty of our glorious empire, the Land of the Rising Sun. Go forth, go forth, imperial army! March in emulation till Pekin is taken!—The Nineteenth Century.

Tibetan Monasteries.

Of all the wonders of the Tibetan religion, none is so striking as the abundance of monasteries. These great assemblages of religious houses are full of monks, or Lamas, and the marvels associated with them are truly surprising. Their number is amazing; they literally swarm in the inhabited portions of Tibet, and a traveler journeying through the country passes monastery after monastery in endless succession.

So numerous are they that Mr. Rockhill, the indefatigable American explorer of Tibet, tells us that, while the population of Eastern Tibet is but small, one-fifth of it consists of Lamas. He also says that, in his journey from Jyekundo in Tibet to Tachien-lu, on the frontier of China, a distance of 600 miles, he passed thirty-six large monasteries, five of which contained from 2,000 to 4,000 Lamas. Many monasteries in other parts are equally large.

The great monastery of Kumbum, near the Lake Koko Nor, contains 4,000 monks. Chiamdo, which is one of the chief towns in Eastern Tibet, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, seems to be half composed of a gigantic monastery, and Captain Bower, in his recent journey through Tibet, passed the large town of Riuchi, which seemed to him to be all monastery. The wealth of some of these monasteries is astonishing.—All the Year Round.

Tough on the Doctor.

An Indian in Madera, Cal., has killed a doctor who had agreed to cure his wife and did not do so, but who yet collected his fee—took the man's horse—for professional services.

Early Night Keys.

Keys made of bronze and iron were in use in Greece and Italy as early as the seventh century.

SENATOR CLARENCE LEXOW.

State Senator Clarence Lexow, of Rockland County, New York, is prominent as chairman of the committee that is investigating the police corruption in New York City. Clarence Lexow was born in Brooklyn forty-two years ago. His father, who was a native of Sleswick Holstein, was editor of the New York Belletristiches Journal and planned to have his son succeed him in that position. With this purpose in view young Clarence was sent at the age of 16 to the University of Bonn on the Rhine. He did not fancy journalism, however, so returned to New York and became a lawyer.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

A Gold Mine that Is One of the Richest in the Black Hills.

One day during the latter part of last June William Franklin and his daughter, Mrs. Frank Stone, happened to stroll up a gulch in Pennington County, and, stopping to rest, Mrs. Stone idly broke in two a small piece of rock, which in the break, upon examination, showed some particles of gold. A little digging, says a Chamberlain, S. D., correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, exposed more of the rock, which, upon being panned, proved very rich. Everybody in the vicinity, having nothing to do, visited the spot, and for pastime were allowed to dig out some of the rock and pan out the gold. As every man in that vicinity was in bad condition financially and without means of raising the money for the proper celebration of the approaching Fourth of July, quite an opening was made and the proceeds were devoted to that purpose.

From this little incident dates the discovery of gold in the Holy Terror mine, which from day to day causes greater excitement in mining circles. With five stamps the owners recently pounded out $3,500 in gold in ten hours. Much of the ore runs $500 to the ton. Persistent prospecting revealed no other place where the vein came to the surface save this one spot, which has been walked over every day for years. Mr. Franklin took in T. C. Blair as partner and a shaft was begun, the ore taken out being treated in the Keystone mill and returned value much above the expense of sinking the shaft. When the shaft reached the depth of forty feet, developing a well-defined vein, which steadily improved with width and value as depth was gained, the owners made an arrangement with J J. Fayel and Albert Amsbury by which they agreed to erect a stamp mill on the property in consideration of a half interest in the mine. A five-stamp mill with an engine capacity of ten stamps or more was quickly built at a cost of about $5,000, and put in operation three weeks ago. While the mill was being built men were employed to run drifts north and south from the shaft at a depth of forty feet, while sinking was pushed in the shaft. Most of the ore milled has been taken from these drifts. The vein consists of marvelously rich ore, averaging sixteen inches on one wall, with about two feet of low grade ore filling the remainder of the vein. The richness of this ore streak must be seen to be believed. Nuggets of solid gold from one to two pennyweights to five ounces in weight are found snugly tucked away waiting to be brought to light, while large pieces of quartz are so bound with gold that the parts hang together when broken with a hammer.

The first clean-up was made in the new mill after a run of thirty-six hours. The result was a retort weighing a little over 166 ounces, from thirty tons of ore as taken from the mine. The second run of twenty-four hours gave a retort weighing 179 ounces, and the third run of twenty-six hours gave 203 ounces. These three retorts are worth $10,000, and were all produced by a five-stamp mill and taken to the Harney Peak Bank at Hill City for shipment inside of one week from the start. The shaft has now reached a depth of sixty feet and shows a larger and richer body of ore than ever. Parties who have recently visited the mine report that it is probably the richest ever discovered in the Black Hills.

Her Two Blunders.

All of us know the individual, man or woman, who is totally devoid of tact. Sometimes these destroyers of the public peace get into literature, and sometimes they do not. Here is one who is embalmed there. She was a young lady who, in talking with a certain Major E., noticed a decoration he had received for distinguished military service.

"Ah, major," said she, "I see you have received the order Pour le Merite. I hear it has been bestowed very freely of late, and that many persons have received it who don't in the least deserve it."

The major smiled at the unconscious rudeness of the implication.

"I assure you," he said, gravely, 'that every one who has received it deserved it, with one exception. The exception is—myself!"

"Oh, excuse me," said the lady, innocently, "but I think you're quite wrong. I'm sure there are others!"

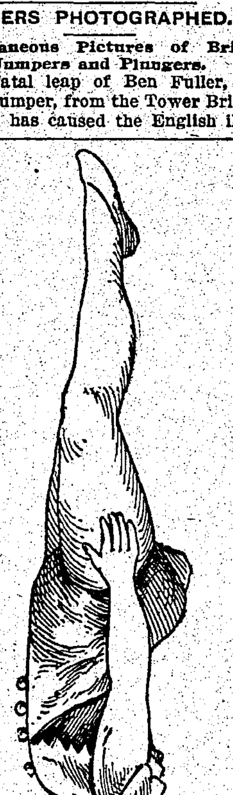
Double Cropping Poor Land.

The reason there is not more double cropping of land is because the soil generaly is not rich enough to warrant it. It pays in the garden, which on most farms contains more fertility per square foot than can be found anywhere else. It will pay with field crops if care is taken not to crop exhaustively, and to sow alternately some leguminous plant that will increase fertility instead of lessening it. Clover is generally sown with some grain crop. This in one sense might be termed double cropping, as the grain and clover grow together until the grain is harvested. But this is certainly not exhaustive to the soil. As a rule, it is best to have some crop growing on the soil all the time. When its surface is bare it is exposed to greater losses than when it is covered.

DIVERS PHOTOGRAPHED.

Instantaneous Pictures of Bridge Jumpers and Plungers.

The fatal leap of Ben Fuller, the bridge jumper, from the Tower Bridge, London, has caused the English illustrated papers to make record of other sensational plungers of the sort. One of the most notable of the tribe is Miss Almar, whose headlong dive from the roof of the Colosseum at Leeds is just now making the goose flesh of the people of that town creep. The picture here given is from a photographic reproduction in Black and White.


MISS ALMAR.

Feed the Cornstalks Early.

There is something in the order in which different parts of the winter rations should be fed in order to make it do the greatest good to stock. There should be as much variety as possible each day, but the corn stalks ought to be fed most freely early in the winter, reserving more hay and grain to the latter part of the winter. Corn stalks early in winter have much succulence and a greater nutritive value than they have after being dried through by alternate freezing and thawing. Hay does not deteriorate by drying through the winter, while the grain ration, unless injured by mice, is worth more in spring than it is early in the winter.

Beggared Herself for Charity.

The Duchess of Santonna, who died recently in the deepest poverty at Madrid, spent a fortune in charity, her gifts for half a century back being of the most generous description. On one occasion, hearing that a noble Spanish lady was about to sell her jewels to pay a debt, the Duchess sent her a check for $200,000. She died in want, and none of those to whom she had given abundantly thought enough of her to see that her days were ended in comfort.—Montreal Gazette.

Gigantic Jags.

Gin slings are the favorite beverage of one of the big elephants in John Robinson's circus. It takes a half gallon of the mixture to make the elephant "feel his drinks."

New Color.

Paris has invented a new shade or color which it calls pelure d'ognon. That sounds better, but does not look better, than the English version—"onion paring."

EAGLES IN NORTHERN OHIO.

They Live on Fish Almost Exclusively and Are Protected by Law.

At the fourth annual meeting of the Ohio State Academy of Sciences, E. L. Morely read a paper entitled, "Notes on the Bald Eagle," says the Ohio State Journal. Mr. Morely resides in northern Ohio, and his paper gave a description of this American bird, which has nests at Kelley's Island, Put-in-Bay, on the peninsula, and at various points in northern Ohio. He gave the result of personal observation of a pair of eagles which have an eyrie near a country postoffice in the vicinity of Sandusky, which they have occupied for nine years, rearing two and sometimes one eaglet each year. He said that the eagles occupy their nest for years. Some have been recognized by old fisherman as having been sixty years in one nest, and others forty to fifty years. He stated that on the islands the eagles are decreasing in numbers, but on the peninsulas they are increasing, notably some sixty having been counted on the west harbor and some thirty more on the east harbor near the peninsula.

In the remarks following Mr. Morely's paper it developed that the people of that part of Ohio are very fond of the birds, and that a fine of $50 is laid for shooting one of them. The eagles eat fish almost exclusively, the strong taking them from the weak, and also stealing as elsewhere from the osprey. The question was asked whether it were true that when the male bird was shot another male came along and consoled the disconsolate widow eagle in the same nest and assisted to rear families, and if the female were killed the male would desert the eyrie and never return, nor would any other pair occupy such nest, except by accident. Mr. Morely stated that he had never had the opportunity of observing, having no method of distinguishing the sexes, as they were about the same size and plumage. He had noticed that whenever one bird was away the other generally stayed at the nest and watched for the return of the mate, sometimes going to meet him. He had also noticed that on Kelley's Island some years ago there were four nests, and now there was but one. Why the other three were abandoned he never knew, but the suggestion in the question might account for it. He had noticed also that a bird which might be a grown-up son or daughter had been seen to domicile with the old birds for some weeks and then fly away.

HOW AN AX IS MADE.

Heated Five Times and Handled by Forty Workmen.

On entering the main workshop, the first step in the operation which is seen is the formation of the axhead without the blade. The glowing flat iron bars are withdrawn from the furnace and are taken to a powerful and somewhat complicated machine, which performs upon them four distinct operations, shaping the metal to form the upper and lower parts of the ax, then the eye, and finally doubling the piece over so that the whole can be welded together. Next the iron is put in a powerful natural gas furnace and heated to a white heat. Taken out it goes under a tilt hammer and is welded in a second. This done, one blow from the "drop" and the poll of the ax is completed and firmly welded. Two crews of men are doing this class of work, and each crew can make 1,500 axes in a day.

When the ax leaves the drop there is some superfluous metal still adhering to the edges and forming what is technically known as a "fin." To get rid of the fin the ax is again heated in a furnace, and then taken in hand by a sawyer, who trims the ends and edges. The operator has a glass in front of him, to protect his eyes from the sparks which fly off by hundreds as the hot metal is pressed against the rapidly revolving saw. The iron part of the ax is now complete. The steel for the blade, after being heated, is cut by machinery and shaped. It is then ready for the welding department. A groove is cut into the edge of the iron, the steel of the blade inserted, and the whole firmly welded by machine hammers. Next comes the operation of tempering. The steel portion of the ax is heated by being inserted in pots of molten lead, the blade only being immersed. It is then cooled by dipping in water, and goes to the hands of the inspector. An ax is subject to rigid tests before it is pronounced perfect. The steel must be of the required temper, the weight of all axes of the same size must be uniform, all must be ground alike, and in various other ways conform to an established standard. The inspector who tests the quality of steel does so by hammering the blade and striking the edge to ascertain whether it be too brittle or not. An ax that breaks during the test is thrown aside to be made over.

Before the material of the ax is in the proper shape it has been heated five times, including the tempering process, and the ax, when completed, has passed through the hands of about forty workmen, each of whom has done something toward perfecting it. After passing inspection the axes go to the grinding department, and from that to the polishers, who finish them upon emery wheels.

The Longest Words.

Below are given the nine longest words in the English language at the present writing:

Subconstitutionalist.
Incomprehensibility.
Philoprogenitiveness.
Honorificibilitudinity.
Anthropophagenarian.
Disproportionableness.
Velocipedestrianistical.
Transsubstantiationableness.
Proantitranssubstantiationist. — The Student.

Emperor William's Horses.

Emperor William never rides any but his own horses, which are trained specially to be guided by pressure of the knees on either side. This is necessary to his majesty, for when his sword arm is occupied, the left arm, being weak, is quite incapable of controlling his horse. His horses are beautiful creatures and trained to obey his voice and even a gentle pull at the hairs of the mane.

Use of Coal Oil.

One hundred years ago coal oil was unknown. It was first made use of as an ointment for rheumatism.

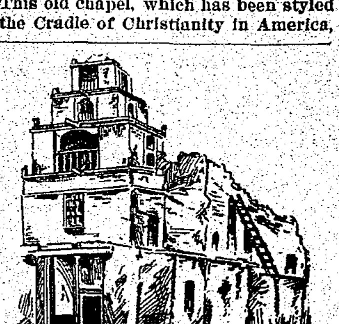
PICTURESQUE SANTA FE.

The Quaint Old Town Still Retains Its Primitive Appearance.

No city in the United States is more interesting to the traveler or is more closely associated with the early history of this country than the quaint old town of Santa Fe, New Mexico. The Santa Fe of to-day is in many essentials the Santa Fe of centuries ago—the same historic old landmark of Indian conflict and Spanish conquest, a vast graveyard of buried traditions and forgotten hopes. Many of its buildings were erected in the early dawn of our country's history and still stand as monuments to the skill of a generation long since past.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN AMERICA.

One of the most interesting of these is the old mission of San Miguel, founded by the Franciscans in 1543. Its history involves some of the most stirring episodes of the centuries that are gone. This old chapel, which has been styled the Cradle of Christianity in America, was partially destroyed by the Indian massacre of 1680. Among its most valuable relics is the great bell, which is inscribed with the figures 1284.


THE ANCIENT CHURCH OF SAN MIGUEL.

Santa Fe also boasts of having the oldest residence in America. It is adjacent to the old church and is made of adobe. The house contains but two rooms, each 10x12 feet. Its exact age is not on record, but it is known to have been in existence in 1539.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN'S PROTEGE.

Pretty Zelda Sanders, a Millionaire's Favorite.

Zelda Sanders, the pretty child actress to whom "Lucky" Baldwin, the multi-millionaire of California, has become so attached, and who has gone with her mother by his invitation to San Francisco to be educated, is a very interesting and original character, and those who have been fortunate enough to win the child's friendship say that they do not in the least wonder that Mr. Baldwin should have found that she filled a void in his big heart. She is very boyish in her ways, rides a bicycle and has lots of fun. She is but 11 years old, and has a future which is very rosy.

ZELDA SANDERS.

Why She Changed Cars.

There was a precocious youngster on a suburban train the other day who furnished the passengers with considerable amusement. His mother, desiring to ask the conductor a question concerning cars, told her only son to hail him when he passed by. The blue-uniformed man with a punch soon appeared. "Say, mister, my mother wants to see you," exclaimed the young scion in a voice loud enough to be heard all over the car.

The conductor, who was busy, replied: "I'll be back in a minute."

This did not satisfy mamma's pet, for as the conductor reached the end of the car he exclaimed in a loud voice:

"You had better hurry up, or you'll get it where the chicken got the ax!" The passengers laughed loudly, while the mother of the enfant terrible remembered that she was in the wrong car.—Boston Traveler.

Actors' Stage Fright.

Nervous prostration among actors and actresses is commonly accompanied by stage fright. Men and women long accustomed to face the public find themselves suddenly seized with nervous fear even at the thought of a rehearsal. Bicycling, as a pleasant and easy mode of exercise, has been recommended in such cases, and an actress who confessed that she rose one morning with a dread of the afternoon rehearsal declared that after two hours in the open air with her bicycle every trace of stage fright had disappeared.

Nothing but Staples.

Things are quiet down in Georgia, to judge from this colloquy in a rural post office, quoted from the Atlanta Constitution:

"Is there airy letter here for we uns?"
"No letters."
"Airy postal card?"
"No."
"Any papers?"
"No papers."
"Is you got any almanacs?"
"No."
"Well, I reckon we'll take a hunk er side meat an' a bottle o' quinine."

Nevada's Fourth of July.

Oct. 31, the day on which Nevada was admitted to the Union, is a legal holiday in that State.

HUMOR OF THE WEEK

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Many Odd, Curious, and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day—A Budget of Fun.

Sprinkles of Spice.

Do not waste all your wind calling for help.—Galveston News.

"Dr. White is a specialist, is he not? What is his specialty?" "He has two—consultations and fees."—Vogue.

When a young lady calls a young man a bore it doesn't augur well for the fellow's chances.—Atlanta Journal.

A man has a close call when he leaves an office and is yelled after to come back and close the door.—Picayune.

There's a new play out called "A Railroad Ticket." A good many actors have been looking for it.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Spacer: "What can I say in this obituary of Lusher, the bartender?" Liner: "Work in something about his 'having a smile for everybody.'"—Truth.

A photographer whose photographs are perfectly likenesses will get on in the world about as fast as a newspaper without a waste basket.—New York Recorder.

McSwatters: "It's very funny." Mrs. McSwatters: "What is?" McSwatters: "Why, when the doctor treats me I always have to pay for it."—Syracuse Post.

He: "I never smoke a cigarette without thinking what a fool I am." She: "I didn't know before that there was any virtue in cigarettes at all."—Detroit Free Press.

Miss Read: "Have you 'Prometheus Unbound?'" Miss New Clerk: "No; we do not deal in any pamphlet literature, all our books have covers on."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Little Georgy: "Papa, why do you say that the pen is more powerful than the sword?" Papa: "Because you cannot sign checks with a sword."—Revue Anecdotique.

Dasher: "I hear that you were in a free fight last night." Smasher: "Free fight! Not on your stay here. I paid $10 and costs for it this a. m."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Magistrate (to witness) — "Why didn't you go to the help of the defendant in the fight?" Witness—"I didn't know which one of them was going to be the defendant."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A nosegay rising to majestic height;
A feather with a mastodonic curl;
A wilderness of bows and laces light,
And somewhere 'neath the fluffy heap a girl.
—Washington Star.

"I was sorry to hear that your husband is sick," said the caller. "Yes," was the reply. "It was really too bad. He took such a liking to a new kind of health food that he overate himself."—Washington Star.

"I saw in a society paper that advanced women have practically banished punctuation points from their letter writing." "Perhaps they do not wish to be known as women of the period."—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Scrapps (reading)—"Then David rose up and cut off the skirt of Saul's robe privily." Mrs. Scrapps—"Well, what does that signify?" Mr. Scrapps—"That Mrs. Bloomer, at best, was a plagiarist."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Jeweler: "The inscription you wish engraved on the inside of this ring I understand is 'Marcellus to Irene.'" Young man (with embarrassment): "Yes, that's right. But-er-don't cut the 'Irene' deep."—Baltimore Telegram.

Little Regie: "I don't b'lieve the Lord cares a cent for good boys." Fond Mother: "Horrors! What put that idea into your head?" Little Regie: "He hardly ever makes good boys strong enough to lick bad boys." — Good News.

An Irishman recently applied for an enlistment in a United States army recruiting office. "Do you know anything about drilling?" asked the officer. "I do," answered Pat. "It's 12½ cents a yard at any of the dry-goods stores."—London Globe.

"By Jove, Wilkes, your column of personal gossip in the last number of your paper was the raciest thing I know. Where did you get all the information?" "My wife had the sewing circle at our house last Saturday, and I concealed a phonograph in the room."—Harper's Bazar.

"It is wonderful what progress has been made in the way of machinery," remarked Mr. Figg. "I see that there has been a machine invented that can make a complete pair of shoes in sixteen minutes. Why, that is even faster than Tommy can wear them out."—Indianapolis Journal.

Head of firm: "Young man, I understand that you have been winning at poker lately." Steele Penn: "Well, sir, I hope you will overlook it this time." Head of firm: "Certainly, but I want you to come around to the house to-night. My wife is getting up a little game."—New York Herald.

Loretta (examining her forehead for wrinkles): "Say, Bess, what do you think the surest sign of advancing years in a woman?" Bess: "Well, I should say that when she writes to the friends of her youth and has to direct all her letters to married names it was the surest sign she was getting along."—New York World.

He Squared Himself.

Elder Charles Holden, pastor of the church in Warwick, R. I., at the time of the Declaration of Independence, had been accustomed to pray for "the king and all in authority" in his public services. The elder was patriotic, and the new order of things interfered with his set forms of speech. At one time, while praying, he came to the place, "We pray for the king and all in authority," and before he was aware of it the words were uttered. He stopped short, and, after an instant's hesitation, added, "Living in Rhode Island."

When you find you have broken your good resolutions, make new ones.

Purify Your Blood

Strengthen and invigorate your nerves and muscles, tone your stomach and digestive organs, and build up your whole system by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla if you would avoid the grip, pneumonia,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

diphtheria and typhoid fever. These diseases seek for their most ready victims persons who are weak, tired, debilitated and all run down, owing to impure and impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood and thus wards off disease.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache.

A Cheap Trip South.

Tickets will be sold at one fare round trip to points in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, on the line of the Louisville & Nashville, and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroads, on January 8, February 5, March 5, April 2 and 30, 1895. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or Geo. L. Cross, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

A Good Investment.

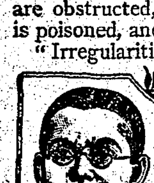
Mr. John Walter, chief owner of the London Times, who died on Nov. 3, inherited a prosperous newspaper from his father and passes it on to his sons. The first John Walter founded the paper in 1788, but it was not he, but his son who really won its success. The second John Walter inherited the paper in 1810, and kept it until 1847. At that time, when the third Walter came into the property, the famous John Delane was its editor, and the owner had only a limited influence in the political management of the paper until Delane let go. After that Mr. Walter was the responsible head of the Times, and as such had to shoulder the blame and pocket the loss of the "Thunderer's" unlucky attack on Parnell. For more than twenty years he was a member of Parliament. He built himself a great house in Berkshire, raised a family and lived to be 76 years old. He was popularly supposed to draw the comfortable income of $100,000 a year, free of income tax, from the Times. During his Eton days some of the boys in his house started a court of justice for trying such offenses as did not come within the ordinary rules and regulations of school life. Walter was brought before this tribunal, charged with "never having said a single good thing." The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy on the ground of natural incapacity.—Aragonaut.

It is hard for us to believe that things that look harmless can be wrong.

Mothers,
Watch Your Daughters.

"Nature has provided a time for purification, and if the channels are obstructed, the entire system is poisoned, and misery comes.

"Irregularities from any cause, at any age, are sure indications of organic trouble. With irregularities come disturbances of the stomach and kidneys, violent headaches, shooting pains, extreme lassitude, waxy complexion.



"Remove the trouble at once, or a whole life will be sacrificed.

"*Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* will accomplish the work speedily.

"It is the most effective remedy for irregular or suspended action known to the world."—
Mrs. Chas. Hines, Box 212, Duncannon, Pa.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S
MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since a boy, and I never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.
—Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents, at druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street New York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, and Durable. Each package contains six ounces; when moistened will make several boxes of Paste Polish.

HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

HOME AND THE FARM.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

To Make Hens Lay in Winter—New Varieties of Potatoes—Give the Cows a Grooming—Sheep with Five Legs—A New Horseshoe.

Eggs and Cold Weather.

When the farmer throws down corn and feeds his hens liberally he may secure but a few eggs, as he is then feeding for the market and not for eggs. A fat hen will not lay, and is as unprofitable as a fat sow for breeding. What the hens mostly need is nitrogenous matter, for they can, if fed any grain at all, easily provide the yolk, lime, phosphoric acid, etc., but the large amount of albumen in an egg calls for more nitrogenous food than is usually allowed. Some, improperly, ascribe the failure to secure eggs to a lack of green food. While some kind of bulky food (such as clover hay chopped fine and scalded, as well as cooked potatoes and turnips) is excellent, yet the desideratum is animal food, and if less grain be fed, and more meat, either raw or cooked, there will be more eggs.

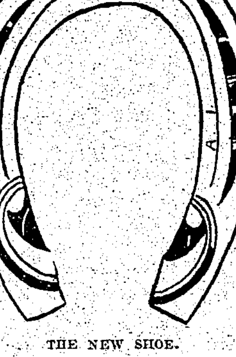
Milk and curds are also suitable, but meat is better than anything else. As a pound of meat daily will be sufficient for a dozen hens, and almost any kind of meat will do, the expense is a small matter, compared to the high prices obtained for eggs in winter. It is not necessary to feed grain more than once a day. A morning meal of scalded, chopped hay, with some kind of animal food and wheat at night, will give more eggs, if the hen house is kept warm, than any other method, and it will be cheaper than feeding three times a day on grain. A pan of warm water in the morning should always be allowed.—Farm and Home.

New Varieties of Potatoes.

The tubers will sometimes, though rarely, "sport" and produce a different variety from the one planted, giving the impression that they will "mix in the hill." The only way to be certain of producing new varieties is to plant the real seeds, those found in the fruit or "ball," that succeeds the flowers at the top of the vine. Each seed in a ball may produce a distinct variety. That wonderful seed ball which contained the seed from which came the early rose also produced several other varieties, some of which were good enough to be propagated. People have been deterred from trying to raise potatoes from the seed by the statements in the books, copied from English writers, that the tubers first obtained were very small, and required several years of cultivation before their quality could be ascertained. Mr. Breese, who was the fortunate originator of the early rose, and has had much experience in raising seedlings, informed us that he treated the potato seeds just as he did those of the tomato, sowing the seeds in the same manner, and setting out the plants at the same time. If a seedling did not at the end of the first season show some tubers of an eatable size, he did not bother with it any farther. Some seedsmen offer potato seeds, but unless it is known what variety produced them we should prefer to wait and secure seed next fall from known varieties, and thus be sure of the pedigree of the seedlings.

A New Horseshoe.

Here is a new idea in horseshoes. It is a shoe fastened to the hoof in the ordinary way, but provided to receive calks that can be removed and replaced by new ones when worn. This can be done by any ordinary stable hand. Each set of these shoes sold is accompanied by twelve dozen calks, which, it is said, will outwear three sets of ordinary shoes.


THE NEW SHOE.

The Possibilities of Sorghum.

The sorghum crop is one that ought to be more generally grown than it is. The crushed canes, after all the sweetness that can be got out of them is extracted, make a good feed for stock. Joshua Daniel, a Kansas farmer, this past year made 183 gallons of syrup from sorghum grown on six square rods, less than an acre. The sorghum also produced forty-four bushels of seed, worth 50 cents a bushel. The fodder, syrup and seed from this plat of land sold for $73.75, which is more than most Eastern farmers get from an acre of land. There are comparatively few localities in the Eastern States where machinery can be found to work the sorghum into syrup. Such machinery requires that a good many farmers grow sorghum, so as to keep it employed during the season.—Exchange.

Don't Neglect the Cow.

This is the season of the year when the barn yards are muddy and the stalls filthy. There is quite a difference in the currying and brushing given a horse and the utter neglect of the cow in that respect. If she is filthy her milk must also be contaminated. The strainer will catch the hairs and solid matter that is not dissolved, but a large proportion of filth is soluble, and goes into the milk. Early in the morning is the time when a cow needs cleaning the most, but there is then too much hurry to ship the milk, and such a thing as washing the udder and teats is considered too troublesome.

Grooming for the Cows.

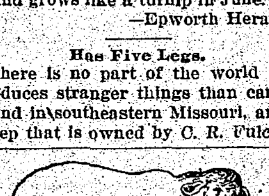
Horses have more often been made pets than cows have been. So far as grooming goes the average cow gets very little of it, except what she can do herself by rubbing her shoulders and neck against the sides of the stable in which she is confined. Try a curry comb and brush on the cow as well as on the horse. Unless the cow is very thin the curry comb will be liked even better than the brush. The dirt in a cow's hair is always liable to get into the milk pail, as it is brushed out when the milker rubs against the animal in getting out of the narrow stall.

The Farmer's Boy.

Has wide-open eyes.
Is mirthful and jolly.
Gets up with the sun.
Is generous and kind.
Is truthful and square.
Has a voice like a bell.
Is not vulgar or coarse.
Grumbles hardly at all.
Likes to frolic and play.
Is prompt and obedient.
Is always ready to help.
Is his mother's chief joy.
Has clean hands and face.
Is his sister's great chum.
Has a mind like a sponge.
Thinks his father is great.
Is near the head of his class.
Seldom whimpers or whines.
Never loafs at the "corners."
Keeps himself tidy and sleek.
Wants to grow up a true man.
Often asks the wherefore and why.
Says "I thank you" and "Please, sir."
And grows like a turnip in June.
—Epworth Herald.

Has Five Legs.

There is no part of the world that produces stranger things than can be found in southeastern Missouri, and a sheep that is owned by C. R. Fulcher, of De Soto, is one of the oddities in the freak line. This sheep, now 20 months old, has five legs, four where they ought to be and a fifth that projects from the shoulder of one of the others. The fifth leg is of no more use than would be a fifth wheel to a wagon. The fifth leg is also a freak in itself, for it has a double set of hoofs. It has attracted a great deal of attention among the farmers, and recently Mr. Fulcher had the sheep photographed.


A FIVE-LEGGED SHEEP.

Fall Pasturing Winter Grain.

Some of our Western exchanges are giving opinions about the effect of fall pasturing winter wheat. We have seen wheat that made too heavy a growth in the fall, which was materially benefitted by pasturing with sheep while the ground was dry and before the frost had injured the feed. Sheep are better for this than any other stock. They are light in proportion to their feed, and their tramping over light, porous soil makes it compact. Then, what they eat off the fall is only what would be a constant drain on the root whenever the weather is mild. The wheat grower wants a large growth in the fall mainly to get a vigorous root. If the top growth is cut or eaten off the root is none the worse for the fact.—American Cultivator.

Seed Germination.

It has been ascertained by an extended series of experiments that rye and winter wheat germinate in soil the temperature of which is as low as 32 degrees. Barley, oats, flax, clover and peas will sprout at 35 degrees. The turnip is as cold-blooded as the rye and winter wheat, but the carrot needs 38 degrees and the bean 40 degrees before they will make the initial effort to send the life-shoot in search of air and light.

Farm Notes.

Many substances which will go into the manure heap add nothing thereto, but serve as absorbents, which save the valuable portions of the manure and avoid loss.

Many fruits are not self-pollenizing, and fail to give a crop. The remedy is not to depend on a single variety, but to have several kinds, growing them close together whenever it can be done.

The keeping qualities of fruit should be the first consideration. Size and flavor are important, but some of the largest and most highly flavored fruits of all kinds will not bear shipment to market as well as other varieties that are inferior in quality.

It is not how much feed can be converted into some kind of product. A heavy feeder is considered by some as an objectionable animal, but if the animal yields largely of milk or butter it must be able to consume and digest a large quantity of feed proportionately.

A good place to throw the wood ashes is around the peach trees. Old bones, that are apparently useless, can be pounded and buried around the grapevines. Refuse material and scrapings from the woodpile are serviceable if used as a mulch around any kind of trees.

One advantage of a depression in farming is the demand of the farmers for some means of increasing their profits, which leads them to the use of better stock and superior implements. The remedy for low prices is larger crops per acre and extra quality of the products.

Many barns and stables which permit cold draughts to come in through cracks could be made more comfortable at a small expense. A dollar's worth of thick paper or a roll of tarred felt tacked securely to the wall would add greatly as a protection against cold winds and could easily be removed when summer approaches.

It is quite possible to feed bees in the winter on sugar syrup, and to take most of the honey in the fall. Sugar is much cheaper than honey, pound for pound, and honey is more than half water. The purest white sugar is used and boiled to a thin syrup. This prevents souring, which would otherwise occur, and would be fatal to the bees, as it produces dysentery.

It is said that the Arabs have two methods of estimating what will be the height of horses. By the first a cord is stretched from the nostril over the ears and down along the neck; this distance is compared with that from the withers to the feet; the colt will grow as much taller as the first distance exceeds the second. By the other method the distance between the knee and the withers is compared with that from the knee to the coronet. If it has reached the proportion of two to one, the horse will grow no taller.

FIRE INTO THE MOB.

TROOPS USE THEIR GUNS ON BROOKLYN STRIKERS.

Day of Riot and Bloodshed—Seven Thousand Soldiers and the Entire Police Force Fail to Cope with the Street Car Strikers.

Strike May Spread.

Violence and bloodshed marked the eighth day of the electric street railway operatives' strike in Brooklyn. Three militiamen are in hospitals with broken heads, two having suffered at the hands of riotous men and women, while the other was the victim of his own carelessness, having fallen out of a second-story window. A score or more of policemen are suffering from bullet wounds or contusions of the head and body, disabling them for the time being. To what extent the strikers have suffered cannot be conjectured. If they escaped punishment it was not the fault of the militiamen, who, in accordance with orders, fired as directly at their assailants as a dense fog, which completely hid objects at thirty yards' distance, would permit. The strike is not ended and order is not restored.

Seven thousand national guardsmen and 1,500 or 1,600 policemen were not on Monday strong enough to make the resumption of the street railway traffic in Brooklyn practicable. In fact, says a dispatch, the gain over last Saturday is scarcely perceptible. The calling out of the First Brigade, composed of New York City regiments, has seemed rather to add to the tension than to bring a solution of the difficulties. The task of restoring peace and order along nearly 200 miles of street car line is a vast one. The new levy numbered not far from 4,000 men. They were moved across the great bridge early in the day. The various companies went by elevated trains whenever it was possible to the points to which they had been ordered. Generally speaking, the greetings they met with on the streets were far from friendly. Boys guyed and men jeered them as they passed through the sections inhabited by laboring people.

The elements which early in the day were suspicious soon took on an unfriendly aspect. A Scotch mist settled down on all the city, increasing in density as the evening approached, and added to the difficulties which attended the carrying out of the announced intention of the street car companies to run cars upon lines not operated since the strike was declared. Such attempts in this direction as were made were futile. A car started from the Ridgewood station of the Brooklyn Heights Company a little after 5 o'clock and was assailed with volleys of stones and bricks from windows and vacant lots before it had proceeded far on its way down-town. A private soldier was struck in the head with a stone and disabled.

The officer in command ordered his men to shoot, and two volleys were fired in the direction of the rioters, who, however, were hidden by the dense fog. About 250 bullets were sent in search of victims, but how many of them found human targets cannot at present be determined. The militiamen's orders were if they shot it would be to kill. Policemen also did some shooting at this point, with what effect is as uncertain as in the case of the militiamen. It is ascertained by the militia officers that they only ordered the volley when the violence of the mob made it necessary to do so.

EUROPEAN GRAIN CROPS.

Interesting Statistics Gathered by the Agricultural Department.

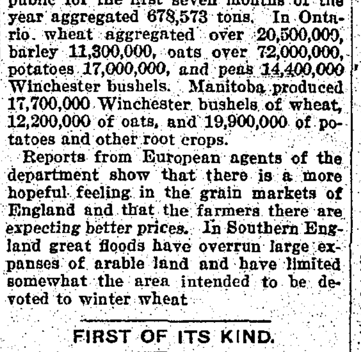
Grain statistics of foreign countries for the past year are given in a report issued by the Agricultural Department. In European Russia the estimated output for 1894 is as follows: Rye, 821,534,904 bushels; wheat, 282,642,040; oats, 687,876,308; barley, 186,718,218; buckwheat, 43,309,650. The production of Great Britain is estimated as follows: Wheat area 1,927,962 acres and production 31,037,927 Winchester bushels; barley, 2,095,771 acres and 74,553,807 bushels, and oats, 3,253,401 acres and 139,732,723 bushels. In France the output was in round numbers 343,350,000 bushels of wheat, 76,560,000 of rye, 56,550,000 of barley and 278,938,000 of oats. The wheat product for the year in Germany aggregated over 126,400,000 bushels; winter spelt, 33,336,000; rye, 326,633,000; spring barley, 130,000,000; oats, 452,000,000; potatoes, 1,239,704, and meadow hay, 22,298,509 tons. The Roumanian Government estimates the principal crop of wheat 43,584,000 bushels, rye 5,769,000, barley 16,906,000, and oats, 10,019,000. In Italy wheat aggregated almost 123,000,000 bushels, oats almost 16,000,000, barley over 8,000,000, maize 54,763,000, and rye almost 15,000,000. Wheat exports from the Argentine Republic for the first seven months of the year aggregated 678,573 tons. In Ontario wheat aggregated over 20,500,000, barley 11,300,000, oats over 72,000,000, potatoes 17,000,000, and peas 14,400,000 Winchester bushels. Manitoba produced 17,700,000 Winchester bushels of wheat, 12,200,000 of oats, and 19,900,000 of potatoes and other root crops.

Reports from European agents of the department show that there is a more hopeful feeling in the grain markets of England and that the farmers there are expecting better prices. In Southern England great floods have overrun large expanses of arable land and have limited somewhat the area intended to be devoted to winter wheat

FIRST OF ITS KIND.

Edifice in Boston Devoted to Christian Science is Dedicated.

Sunday in Boston an edifice devoted to Christian science, and known as the First Church of Christ, Scientist, was dedicated with imposing ceremonies, representatives of the 100,000 Christian scientists scattered from Maine to Boston being present. The building is a beautiful one and stands at the intersection of Falmouth and Norway streets. It cost $250,000, all of which has been defrayed by voluntary subscription. The new church, the first of its kind, claims a membership of 4,000, 800 of whom reside in Boston. Any Christian scientist may become a member by making application and signing the rules.


CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

MYRIAD OF QUACKS.

Wild Geese by the Thousand Out in California.

Near Santa Monica, Cal., one day last week, in a little bay about six square miles in area, there were fully a quarter of a million of wild geese. The noise of their quacking and calling to one another was at times heard two miles away. At San Pedro and at the little lake in Kern County there are said to be even greater numbers of the game, because of the proximity of the wheat fields.

Large numbers of the geese are slain annually during their migrations. It is no trick for a boy sportsman to get fifty or sixty of the birds in a few hours, and hundreds of the older hunters in this region have often got over 200 geese in a day. A party of four Los Angeles sportsmen who went out for a two days' hunt over in the Orange County days'hunt over in the Oronge County marshes last week, came home with over 900 dead geese for the city markets. Two Bakerfield men had a three a farm wagon loaded down with geese and ducks. In all the little towns along the Santa Fe Railroad in this section there are a score or two of men and boys who regularly, spring and fall, turn out for a day's shoot at wild geese and ducks, and the person who does not show that he has tumbled over at least twenty-five of the birds is accounted in poor luck, or a decided novice in hunting. Many persons will ride to the outskirts of the town, and, standing in a buggy or wagon, will satisfy themselves with a shot at the armies of flying birds at long range. Occasionally they will bring down a goose with such random shooting. All the markets and the country grocery stores now have wild geese and ducks exhibited for sale at nominal sums.—New York Sun.

Poor Indeed!

The prospect of relief from drastic cathartics for persons troubled with constipation is poor indeed. True they act upon the bowels, but this they do with violence, and their operation tends to weaken the intestines, and is prejudicial to the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an effectual laxative, but it neither gripes nor enfeebles. Furthermore, it promotes digestion and a regular action of the liver and the kidneys. It is an efficient barrier against and remedy for malarial complaints and rheumatism, and is of great benefit to the weak, nervous and aged. As a medicinal stimulant it cannot be surpassed. Physicians cordially recommend it, and its professional indorsement is fully borne out by popular experience. Appetite and sleep are both improved by this agreeable invigorant and alterative.

R. L. Stevenson.

Robert Louis Stevenson wrote his own fitting epitaph:

Under the wide and starry sky
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die.
And I laid me down with a will.
This be the verse you grave for me:
Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from sea;
And the hunter home from the hill.

When Men Couldn't Write.

The cross mark instead of a signature was always appended to signatures in medieval times as an attestation of good faith.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The project of the Nicaragua Canal has been debated in the U. S. Senate very vigorously. One thing should be remembered about that climate, it is death to almost every foreigner who goes there, and laborers especially succumb. It is said that the Panama Railroad cost a life for every tie. What an idea of pains and aches is in this sentence. It is mostly due to carelessness. Every laborer provided with St. Jacobs Oil would be armed against these troubles. Men's muscles there are cramped with rheumatic pain and they ache all over. That's just the condition where this sovereign remedy can do its best work. The fearful malady is very much like the break-bone fever in certain parts of America.

Apoplectic French.

Apoplexy is most common in France, there being 300 deaths in every 10,000 annually from this cause.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Nice Summer Resort.

Yakutch, Russia, is the coldest place in the world. The mercury sometimes falls to 73 degrees below zero.

"A God-Send to Humanity"

is what Wm. Snyder, District Court Clerk and U. S. Commissioner, of Carter, Colo., says No-to-bac is, in writing to the Sterling Remedy Co., of Chicago, after taking one and a half boxes of No-to-bac which he purchased of his druggist, and being absolutely cured of the tobacco habit. Mr. Snyder says he now has no desire for the filthy weed.

Iron rusts more rapidly in the wet than dry weather because it has, or seems to have, a better affinity for oxygen when the latter is combined with hydrogen.

1,000 Bu. Potatoes Per Acre.

Wonderful yields in potatoes, oats, corn, farm and vegetable seeds. Cut this out and send 5c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for their great seed book and sample of Giant Spurry. CNU

It is a bad thing to never do anything that you ought to do without bragging about it, or to profess in public what you are not willing to practice in private.

Not a Large Proportion.

Only one person in 15,000 reaches the age of 100 years.

DON'T ALLOW YOURSELF to trifle with a Cold, and so encourage the development of some latent Pulmonary and Bronchial disease, which often ends fatally. You had better cure your Cough or Cold by promptly resorting to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an old-time remedy for all Coughs, Lung and Throat affections.

It is estimated that foreign stocks amounting to $3,819,035,000 are held in Great Britain, and the interest receivable from them $145,000,000 per annum.

To the Younger Cooks,

the beginners in the art of bread and cake making, there is no aid so great, no assistant so helpful, as the

Royal Baking Powder.

It is the perfect leavening agent and makes perfect food. Do not make a mistake by experimenting with any other.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Joseph Addison.

He was a celebrated English writer, born in 1672. His first poem was published in 1693. He went to the Continent in 1699, and in 1701 published his best poem, "A Letter from Italy." He returned to England in 1703. He had been in the diplomatic service on the Continent, and on his return had a good position in society; in 1704 he obtained a government office, and in 1710 entered Parliament. He wrote for the "Tatler," and contributed largely to the "Spectator," writing most of the "Sir Roger de Coverly" articles. He wrote for the "Guardian," and in 1713 brought out his famous play, "Cato." He wrote little of value after that. In 1716 he married the Dowager Countess of Warwick; in 1717 he became one of the principal secretaries of state, which post he resigned in March, 1718, and he died in June, 1719. He was buried in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

An Iceboat Going Before the Wind.

An iceboat is never sailed with the sail free, but with the wind abeam and the sails trimmed flat aft. The boat can and does outstrip the wind. This is the reason: Suppose the wind blowing due north, the iceboat sailing due northeast, then the course of the boat will be the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle, whereof one side will be any given distance traversed by the wind in a given time. The hypothenuse will be no longer than that side. Now, the boat holding her course, and the friction of the runners on the ice being practically nothing, the boat will move along the hypothenuse in the same time as the wind moves along the side, so that the boat will move faster than the wind. Iceboats have sailed from 60 to 100 miles an hour, with a wind of from 30 to 50 miles an hour.

How I Made $1,200

By not sowing Salzer's seeds! That is what a jolly farmer said as he entered our sanctum. How is that? Why, says he, Salzer's seeds not only grow but they produce enormously. Had I planted a few acres more of his oats, wheat, corn, potatoes, grass and clover seeds, I would have had to double the capacity of my barns; that would have cost me $1,200. It is a fact that if you want big, rousing farm, grass and vegetable crops, you must sow Salzer's seeds. **If You Will Cut This Out and Send It** with 7c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Company, La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a sample of Grass and Clover Mixture and their seed catalogue. CNU

New Scheme of Salvation.

The Church of the Apostolic Faith and Order is the name of a new religious sect in St. Louis. The movement is a return to primitive methods of Christianity and omits choirs, pews, salaried preachers and the many refinements of modern Christianity.

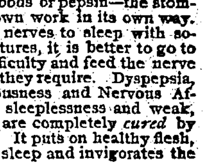
I COULD not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures. MRS. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, 1894.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Many years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., compounded this medicine of vegetable ingredients which had an especial effect upon the stomach and liver, rousing the organs to healthful activity as well as purifying and enriching the blood. By such means the stomach and the nerves are supplied with *pure blood;* they will not do duty without it any more than a locomotive can run without coal. You can not get a lasting cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, by taking artificially digested foods or pepsin—the stomach must do its own work in its own way. Do not put your nerves to sleep with so-called celery mixtures, it is better to go to the seat of the difficulty and feed the nerve cells on the food they require. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness and Nervous Affections, such as sleeplessness and weak, nervous feelings are completely *cured* by the "Discovery." It puts on healthy flesh, brings refreshing sleep and invigorates the whole system.

MRS. K. HENKE, of *No. 896 North Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.,* writes: "I regard my improvement as simply wonderful. Since taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in connection with his 'Pleasant Pellets' I have gained in every respect, particularly in flesh and strength. My liver was dreadfully enlarged and I suffered greatly from dyspepsia. No physician could give relief.

Now, after two months I am entirely relieved of my disease. My appetite is excellent; food well digested; bowels regular and sleep much improved."


MRS. HENKE.

ST. JACOBS OIL is the Perfect CURE for
NEURALGIA
WITHOUT RELAPSE, COLLAPSE, MISHAPS or PERHAPS.

Going to California?

The Burlington Route is the only railway running "personally conducted" Excursions via Denver to Colorado Springs, Salt Lake, Ogden, Sacramento, San Francisco, Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Bakersfield and Los Angeles at the lowest rates. Pullman tourist sleeping car through without change.

Leave Chicago every Wednesday. Write or call on T. A. Grady, Excursion Manager, 211 Clark st., Chicago.

The expression, "Mind your Ps and Qs," arose from an old custom of innkeepers marking down the scores of their customers on the wall or door with a bit of charcoal. Q stood for quart, P for pint, and a hint to mind one's Ps and Qs was equivalent to a reminder that he was drinking to much.

Not Sick Enough for the Doctor, but a little out of sorts. Ripans Tabules would serve in your case. It is well to have them on hand for just such occasions.

HE was madly, passionately in love—won by the matchless beauty of her complexion. Glenn's Sulphur Soap had imparted the charm.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

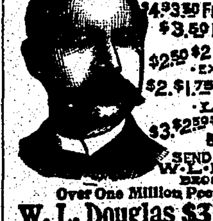
OBSERVE

the following symptoms resulting from Disease of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of the blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dizziness on rising suddenly, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.
RADWAY & CO., New York.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS. EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS'SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
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Over One Million People wear the
W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes
All our shoes are equally satisfactory
They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
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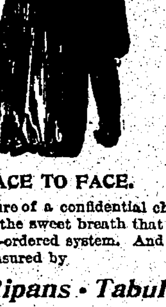
The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can.



FACE TO FACE.

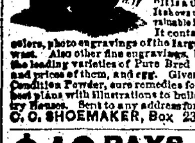
The pleasure of a confidential chat is doubled by the sweet breath that goes with a well-ordered system. And that is always insured by

Ripans • Tabules.

Sweet breath, bright eye,
clear complexion,

Ripans • Tabules.

SHOEMAKER'S MAMMOTH POULTRY ALMANAC FOR 1895



is positively the finest work of the kind ever published. Others advertise the finest (but they have not got it). If you want something that is just as you find it advertised here or even better, you will get it by sending your order to me. I PROVE ALL I CLAIM. Geo. P. Pilling & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., write:—"It is a thing of beauty and without a peer. It shows unsparing pains and bristles with valuable information on every page." It contains 88 pages, best paper, in colors, photo engravings of the largest poultry farm in the Northwest. Also other fine engravings, besides illustrations of 45 of the leading varieties of Pure Bred Fowls, with full description and prices of them, and egg. Gives receipts for the best egg food, Condition Powder, sure remedies for all known diseases of fowls, best plans with illustrations to build cheap and convenient Poultry Houses. Sent to any address for 15 cents, postpaid. Address C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 23 Freeport, Ill. U. S. A.

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Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Washington D. C.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
[illegible]

CHICAGO ICE-BOUND.

WAS THE COLDEST PLACE IN THE COUNTRY.

Mercury Below Zero Over Thirty-six Hours—A Dog the Sole Survivor from the Chicora—New Scheme of Smooth Chicago Thieves.

No Mosquitoes in This.

Chicago enjoyed the distinction Sunday and Sunday night of being the coldest place in the United States. At 5:30 a. m. the mercury recorded nine degrees below zero. At 9 a. m. it was eight below, and from then until 6 in the evening it grew gradually warmer until only one degree below was shown. Then the temperature began again to fall, and not until Monday morning did it get warmer than six degrees below zero. Monday the cold was intense, not once mounting above zero. Reports from all over the country are that a thick covering of snow protects wheat. So far it is believed fruit trees are unhurt.

DOG COMES TO SHORE.

Mute Messenger Arrives from the Lost Steamer Chicora.

When the Chicora went out of St. Joseph on its last trip there was a dog aboard. Sunday the dog was taken into Benton Harbor alive. Tuesday night the dog was heard whining at the door of Solon Cutler, who conducts the roadhouse at Pottowatamie Park. It is a snuff-colored skye terrier. It was covered with ice. Cutler took compassion on the little animal and thawed the ice off it and rubbed it with vaseline, thinking its hide had been frozen by the ice. Mr. Cutler connected the visit of the strange dog which had evidently just come out of the cold water with the loss of the Chicora and took it to the city. The dog was immediately recognized by the stevedores who work on the Graham docks and by the crew of the Petoskey as the animal that was aboard the Chicora when it left. The dog has been a tramp passenger on the Graham & Morton Transportation Company's boat for several months. It has been dividing its time between the Chicora and the Petoskey this winter. Since the dog became a passenger on these boats it has never missed a trip, taking the first boat to leave. The return of the animal indicates the Chicora was within a half-mile of the east shore Tuesday evening, the second night out. The dog, it is believed, could not swim more than one-quarter mile. The place where the dog came ashore, Pottowatamie Park, is eight miles north of Benton Harbor, a lakeside summer resort. Many are inclined to think the vessel must have sunk not far from that point.

REAP A RICH HARVEST.

Bold Gang of Forgers Are at Work in Chicago.

Bolder and more daring than any swindles perpetrated on the banks of Chicago in many years are the operations of a gang of forgers whose system was discovered in a prominent financial house on La Salle street. Beginning with the promiscuous looting of mail boxes on the busiest streets in the city, the gang next commits a double forgery on all checks and drafts found in the stolen letters, and completes the daring work by passing the altered checks on the biggest banks in town. The system has been so generally practiced that John J. P. Odell, president of the American Bankers' Association, addressed a letter to every bank cashier in the city warning him of the gang's operations and pronouncing the system "the most dangerous that has appeared in many years." As soon as the forgeries were discovered the facts were reported to headquarters of the postoffice secret service, and the best detectives in Captain Stuart's division are now searching the city for leaders of the gang.

To Unite with Canada.

Confederation with Canada is becoming more favorably received in Newfoundland. The political parties regard it as inevitable. Each is trying to outdo the other in the matter of securing favorable terms of admission into the dominion. Articles on the subject from Canadian papers are being copied with favorable comments. A campaign of education is being commenced with the object of instructing the people on the benefits obtainable through confederation.

Soft Jobs for Moonshiners.

A sensation has been created at Huntington, W. Va., by the announcement that prisoners sent to jail there to serve out sentences for "moonshining" are given excellent accommodations in the way of jobs outside the prison and the Government is obliged to pay the jailer for keeping them. A United States official is investigating the matter.

Deep Mine at Fire's Mercy.

The Hazel mine slope, the deepest in the Lehigh region, is on fire. The steam pipes have been broken off half way down the mine and the pumps can not be worked to fight the flames. The fire has climbed to the slope mouth and the tower of the breaker is burning. The colliery is the property of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company.

Wheat Breaks Bankers.

The failure of Pullen, Crocker & Co., bankers and brokers at Portland, Me., is announced, and the firm has assigned to George D. Noyes, its bookkeeper and cashier. The firm has been doing business about eleven years. The cause of the trouble is said to be the condition of the wheat market.

Oilcloth Manufacturers Combine.

Dr. A. M. Cole, president of the Western Linoleum Company of Akron, Ohio, confirmed reports of a combine among the manufacturers of oilcloth. All the larger concerns in the country will be interested and the capital stock of the new trust will be $3,000,000.

Killed by Awful Blast.

The Government barge Petrel, loaded with gunpowder, shot and shell, exploded at Gravesend, England. No trace of her crew has been found.

Arrested for Robbing the Mails.

Charles Bode, a Milwaukee mail carrier, could not resist temptation and is now in jail, charged with robbing the mails. A couple of decoy letters lured Bode to destruction. When first charged with the theft he denied it, but finally admitted his guilt.

Cottages Wrecked by Storm.

The shore of the lake near Center Harbor, N. H., was visited by a cyclone which caused a great amount of damage to the timber, farm buildings and summer cottages. The path of the gale was nearly 200 feet wide. Many farm buildings were unroofed.

Royalty to Have a Round-up.

The Court Circular says the Queen will go to Darmstadt in April where she will meet the Czar and Czarina, the Emperor and Empress of Germany, ex-Empress Frederick, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland

TWENTY-TWO FEET OF SNOW.

Southern Pacific Has Difficulty in Keeping Its Tracks Clear.

Sacramento dispatches say the scene in the Sierras is one of surpassing magnificence. It seems as if the route of the Central Pacific is laid through the line of the greatest snowfall. With drifts forty feet deep and snow twenty-two feet deep on the level at the summit, the utmost energies of the railroad people are put to the test. The rotaries are tossing snow in continuous streams from the road bed, but from Gold Run to Truckee snow is falling at the rate of an inch or more an hour. Luckily the wind is not blowing, and the situation is not complicated by the formidable land and snow slides that so often make railroading, and even existence, in the high Sierras, perilous. In places hardy mountaineers in the smaller towns communicate by means of tunnels through the snow. Habitations are obliterated and the region of the Storm King, magnificent but desolate, is supreme. Trains proceed cautiously through solid perpendicular banks of snow like marble walls towering above the coaches. The rotaries precede them in ceaseless toil, cutting the way that a couple of thousand men have prepared. The snow is falling so fast that it is not certain that the push plows will not have to be invoked to keep the way open.

FREAKS OF A FURIOUS STORM.

Wind Blows Sixty Miles an Hour in Chicago.

One of the fiercest windstorms on record played havoc in the streets of Chicago Monday and caused great damage to property and life and limb. So strong was the blast that walking was done with the greatest difficulty and menace to whole bones. Eight people narrowly escaped death from the flying debris of a loosened case scaffolding blown by the wind from one of the top stories of the new Fort Dearborn Building, Clark and Monroe streets. This was the most serious accident caused by the storm. The tremendous gale blowing from the west directed its force against the walls of the ruins of Ulick Bourke's furniture store recently burned out, in West Madison street, and the heavy mason-work, collapsing under the strain, severely injured three workmen busy on the job of wrecking the building. Hundreds of others, victims of flying sign-boards and other objects pendant from buildings, bear marks they will carry a long time to remember the big wind by. This gale was pronounced to be one of the most furious ever known. It sprang up in a few minutes and increased with incredible rapidity.

FIRE INTO THE CROWD.

Monday a Day of Riot and Bloodshed in Brooklyn.

Violence and bloodshed marked the eighth day of the Brooklyn electric street railway operatives' strike. Three militiamen are in hospitals with broken heads, two having suffered at the hands of riotous men or women, while the other was the victim of his own carelessness, having fallen out of a second-story window. A score or more of policemen are suffering from bullet wounds or contusions of the head and body, disabling them for the time being. To what extent the strikers have suffered cannot be conjectured. If they escaped punishment it was not the fault of the militiamen, who, in accordance with orders, fired as directly at their assailants as a dense fog, which completely hid objects at thirty yards' distance, would permit. The strike is not ended and order is not restored. The entire force of 7,000 soldiers and all the police department prove inadequate.

Ricks Tells His Story.

Judge A. J. Ricks, of Cleveland, Ohio, accompanied by his counsel, has arrived in Washington to appear before the committee of the House of Representatives to answer the charges preferred against him by the Central Labor Union of Cleveland. In answer to questions by a representative of the Associated Press, Judge Ricks said: "The substance of the charge made is that I have retained fees claimed by me, by virtue of my former clerkship, which I should have paid over to the United States. There is absolutely no truth in this charge. The whole accusation embraces three items aggregating $766, and in my reports for the year 1888 and the first half of 1889 I charged myself with this very amount as part of my compensation as clerk, the charge being made upon account of records in what are known as the Birdsell cases. The actual making of records in all clerks' offices is always many months behind the disposal of cases, and in this way it happened that the records in these case in which I had so charged myself with $766 before actually receiving the same were not completed until after my appointment as judge. When the fees in the case were paid to me they amounted to $1,792.15. For this amount I forwarded the proper department of the Government a full statement and account."

Under Sealed Orders.

An order received at Vallejo, Cal., from the Department at Washington has put the naval officers and men, and all others to whom the news has been made known, in pleasurable excitement, and their activity is as great as if a declaration of war had come to their knowledge. The order is for the immediate preparation of the cruisers Ranger and Alert for a sea voyage. The same order extends to the cruiser Boston. The work of coaling and provisioning the warships is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and the equipments put into perfect condition and with the utmost care. It is thought that the destination of the vessels is Honolulu. The reason for the belief is the report that Great Britain is determined to make an imposing show of naval strength in Hawaiian waters consequent upon the arrest of certain British subjects caught red-handed in the recent revolt against the republic of Hawaii. The United States, it is thought, does not, under the circumstances, care to have the warship Philadelphia, already on the way, the only representative of the American navy present when England's fleet of gunboats drops anchor in the harbor of Honolulu.

Nelson Defeats Washburn.

Knute Nelson, three times a member of the national House of Representatives and twice chosen Governor of Minnesota, was Wednesday elected United States Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1895. The vote stood: Nelson, 102; Washburn, 36; Donnelly, 13; Comstock, 9; Mitchell, 4; McCleary, 2; Lind, 1.

New North Carolina Senators.

At Raleigh, N. C., by joint ballot in the Legislature, Marion Butler, Populist, was elected to succeed M. W. Ransom in the United States Senate and J. C. Pritchard, Republican, was elected by the same vote to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator Vance.

Lord Churchill Dead.

Lord Randolph Churchill died at London a little after midnight Wednesday. The family desires to deny the report that extra doctors had been summoned to attend Lady Randolph Churchill.

Harry Hayward on Trial.

The trial of Harry Hayward for the murder of Catherine Ging was formally begun in the District Court at Minneapolis Monday morning.

Chicago's Conscience Dormant.

Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, of New York, told the cosmopolitan company of Chicago men and women who gathered at the Marquette Club Thursday night to confer with him on the problem of municipal politics that their ideal of reform was low, that their consciences were not aroused, and that their familiarity with vice was such that they passed with a jest abuses and evils from which their parents would have shrunk in horror. He could see no hope in the work of actual regeneration of Chicago—reform was not enough—in the efforts of any large body of men. He said that one or three or at the most five men must be found who would consecrate their lives to the effort to give to the city new impulses, new principles and a morally clean life. Dr. Parkhurst's was not the only sensational speech of the evening. John H. Hamline said it was "God's truth" that the city was not ready for reform, that the people who were prating of it did not want it. Rev. Thomas C. Hall said that if Chicago were to awake some morning and find that all the Aldermen in the City Hall were honest men a lot of our most respectable citizens would be found running around town like chickens with their heads off, endeavoring to protect the franchises that their attorneys have plotted and schemed and bribed for. He said it was the respectable element of the community that was looting the city, and that there was no hope for reform as long as the only people who could effect it are suited with the city government as it is.

NEW DANGER TO FRANCE.

Rapid Increase of Radical Power in Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times notes the extreme danger of the rapid increase of radical power in the French Parliament. During seven months the radicals have gained a hundred votes, and now need only eighty-five to command a majority in the Senate and twenty-three to command a majority in the Chamber of Deputies. Such a majority would mean a collection of revolutionary measures, such as the abolition of the Senate and the Presidency, an inquisitorial income tax, and a confiscating separation of church and state which would be fatal to any country, especially when taken in connection with a licentious press and the so-called democratized, which means insubordinate, army.

LEGISLATOR A VIGILANTE.

Nebraska Statesman a Subject of Legislative Inquiry.

A resolution out of the ordinary was introduced in the lower house of the Nebraska Legislature. It recited that Representative Robertson, of Holt County, was charged with being a member of the vigilance organization at O'Neill, four members of which are under arrest for the lynching of Barrett Scott, and asked for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate. The resolution was adopted. This is the outcome of a meeting held at O'Neill, when fifty constituents of Mr. Robertson adopted resolutions denouncing his attitude in the Barrett Scott case, and demanding that he tender his resignation.

TOWN RAIDERS RUN DOWN.

Four of a Band Who Looted an Express Office Are Taken by Posses.

A bold robbery of the railway and express office at Sugarland, Texas, has roused the town. A band of masked men rode to the office and demanded of Agent Adams the safe's contents. After a severe beating Adams opened the safe and the robbers took $1,500 in cash. A number of citizens undertook to intercept the robbers. A sharp battle took place, but the highwaymen escaped to the Brazos swamps. A posse started in pursuit, and returned with four men under arrest—Crane, Thompson, Denton and Flowers. The posse is still scouring the country for others.

New Ruling on Juries.

Among the important cases decided by the United States Supreme Court recently was one determining the century-old question, "Are juries judges of the law as well as of facts in criminal cases?" It was decided in the negative, with two dissenting opinions. The question came before the court on an appeal from the judgment of the United States Court for the Northern District of California in a murder case. Justices Gray and Shiras were the dissenters.

Blinded by a Match.

A strange affliction befell Anna Grafton at Crab Tree, Ga. She was about to light a lamp, and when she struck a match her eyesight left her, and now she is stone blind. Physicians who have been called cannot account for the cause.

Gold Reserve Lower.

The treasury gold reserve has again declined, standing at the beginning of business Tuesday at $69,963,117. The amount taken out at New York Monday was $700,000, of which $600,000 was for export.

Companies Must Show Cause.

Judge Gaynor granted an order on the Brooklyn Heights Trolley Company, of Brooklyn, to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue against it to compel it to operate its lines.

Destitute in Colorado.

A committee representing 100 destitute families in Yuma County, Colorado, has sent out an appeal for clothing, provisions, coal, seed and grain.

Italy Is Shaken Again.

Severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Reggio di Calabria, Messina, and other places in Italy Sunday evening.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.75@6.00; hogs, shipping grades, $3.00@4.75; sheep, fair to choice, $2.00@4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 51½@52½c; corn, No. 2, 43@44c; oats, No. 2, 28@28½c; rye, No. 2, 51@52c; butter, choice creamery, 23@24c; eggs, fresh, 18@20c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 60@75c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3@5.50; hogs, choice light, $3@4.50; sheep, common to prime, $2@3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 53@54c; corn, No. 1 white, 41@42c; oats, No. 2 white, 32½@33½c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3@5.75; hogs, $3@4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 51@51½c; corn, No. 2, 40@41c; oats, No. 2, 28@29c; rye, No. 2, 52@53c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $3.50@5.50; hogs, $3.50@4.75; sheep, $1.50@4; wheat, No. 2, 54@54½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 41@42c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32@32½c; rye, No. 2, 54½@55½c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50@5.50; hogs, $4@4.50; sheep, $2@3.25; wheat, No. 1 white, 54@55c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 42@43c; oats, No. 2 white, 33@34c; rye, No. 2, 51@52c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 55@56c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42@42½c; oats, No. 2 white, 32@32½c; rye, No. 2, 52@54c.

Buffalo—Cattle, $2.50@5.50; hogs, $3@4.50; sheep, $2@4; wheat, No. 2 red, 57@57½c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 45@46c; oats, No. 2 white, 35@35½c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 52@53c; corn, No. 2, 43@44c; oats, No. 2 white, 31@31½c; barley, No. 2, 53@55c; rye, No. 1, 51@52c; pork, mess, 10.25@10.75.

New York—Cattle, $3@5.50; hogs, $3.50@5.00; sheep, $2@4; wheat, No. 2 red, 58@60c; corn, No. 2, 49@48c; oats, white Western, 37@41c; butter, creamery, 10@23c; eggs, fresh, 21@22c.

A SLEIGH RIDE.

Misty moonlight, sleighbells' tinkle,
  Endless wastes of ice and snow,
Gray hills, like an old man's wrinkle,
  Keen airs hissing as they blow.

In the sleigh a man and maiden,
  Faces rosy, eyes alight,
Lips with whispered secrets laden,
  Deep and sacred as the night.

Cold—how cold! Steed, prythee hasten,
  Wake the storming silver bells,
Up the hillside, down the basin,
  In the frosty wooded dells!

Nay, the road's too short! Go slowly;
  Warmly clad are lover-kind.
Wrapped in one another wholly,
  What reck they of frost and wind?

—[PAUL PASTNOR, in Munsey's Magazine.

OUTWITTED.

BY KATHARINE HULL.

The editor of the Sunday Magazine, in press for the first time, sat with his feet on the fender and his eyes on his wife. They had been married two years. There was the cunningest baby imaginable sleeping quietly in its cradle upstairs. The mother's pretty brown eyes were opened to their widest, her lips were slightly parted as she sat listening, dismay and disapprobation on her youthful face.

"Yes," continued the editor of the Sunday Magazine and ex-editor of the Herald, "I see my way quite clearly. The sale of the Herald was a big thing for me. I intend to spare neither time nor money on the magazine."

"But, Tom,"—the "but" was rather deprecating the "Tom" very much so—"I hope you will always think of baby." There was a little quiver in the last part of the sentence, especially when it took in the baby.

"Did you ever know me to forget the baby?" cried the editor, smiling pleasantly. "Why my love I wish to have such a fine magazine that some day the baby will be only too glad to step into my place."

Mrs. Franklin wasn't satisfied. "I am sure," a trifle anxiously, "the two of us could get up a very good affair with very little expenditure."

"An eclectic combination do you mean?"

"Eclectic! No, I consider eclectic combinations an abomination, a public nuisance from the eclectic magazine down to the eclectic speller." People might easily guess that Mrs. Franklin had once written for a "daily," she so often fell into newspaper vernacular. "You could write, Tom, and I could write, and we could keep the money we have for the baby."

Mr. Franklin's voice took on a little head-of-the-house authority. "I think, my love, you have done enough writing in your day; just look after the baby and leave the rest to me. I intend to have a certain style about the book," pretending not to see the flash in the brown eyes and going on blandly. "I'll pay well for good material, but good material I will have. Isn't that the right way, Sydney?"

"Yes, dear."

Mrs. Franklin occasionally astonished people, her liege and lord included, when she lost every iota of newspaper rhetoric and relapsed into the model helpmate. Tom looked at her suspiciously. He was rather afraid of her "Yes, dears"—they generally meant mischief.

"And I'll engage a certain number of writers, and I'll stick to them, eh, Sydney?"

"Yes, dear."

Most husbands expect these two words to follow the recital of their wildest plans, look for them and are satisfied with them, but they irritated Tom Franklin.

"Oh, bother!" he cried. "You're too provoking!"

"Yes, dear," answered Sydney, and then she laughed and ran away up stairs to see the baby.

"Now, Sydney, you do approve of my arrangements? I am sure you do."

"You pay enormously, Tom."

"But only for first-class matter. I have fifteen writers on the staff, and, by Jove! the style is so uniform you'd think the same person wrote the whole book." At this Mrs. Franklin merely smiled, and showed her dimples."

"And I've struck a plan," cried Tom, a little uneasily, he was afraid of the "Yes, dear." "I thought it would be a good idea to give a dinner. In fact, Iv'e written to them—the writers on the staff, I mean, inviting them for Tuesday week."

"Excellent!" cried Mrs. Franklin, actually clapping her hands.

Tom was so pleased at this unexpected outburst of enthusiasm that he put his arm about her and gave her a bear hug previous to whispering fondly:

"And if you wish to write for the magazine I'll give you a little corner after Christmas."

And then she spoiled it all by meekly saying: "Yes, dear."

Notes of acceptance were received from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Richmond, and Petersburg. The Tuesday was drawing near. Sidney had faithfully promised to have things on a grand scale. Tom had hired three large carriages to go to the depot.

When the morning of the portentious day arrived, Mr. Franklin for the fiftieth time petitioned Sydney to put superfine touches to the whole affair, expatiating more largely than ever on what a truly original idea it was, and altogether of his own making.

"What do you think M. L. Townson will be like?" he asked, suddenly, stopping his wife on the stairs.

"Oh, she'll have a long nose and big eyes," she answered, flippantly.

"Sydney! She's the very best of my contributors—that is, if there is any one better than another. But really, what sort of a fellow do you imagine Dick Raymond?"

"Terribly fat, of course, with high cheek bones and red cheeks."

"My stars! Sydney you're awful."

"I can't help having an imagination, Tom. Miss Forrester will be tall and stately. She will make you a gracious bow, and scowl at poor me; and that old John H. Gilmor I know I'll be out and out afraid of him—but do let me go now, I'm on my way to baby."

"I wonder where Sydney can be!" Tom was standing alone in the drawing-room, listening to carriage-wheels stopping outside. "By thunder! it's shameful in her not to be here to help receive. I don't believe she ever wanted the thing, I believe she was putting on all the time."

The door opened. There did not seem to be much stir and bustle in the hall. Very light feet entered the room—only a pair of them, dancing feet that Tom heard every day of his life.

"Sydney, what does this mean?"

She gazed at him with astonished brown eyes.

"I am M. L. Townson, Mr. Franklin," she explained, with a pleasant smile.

"Have they come?" whispered Tom, not understanding, "I thought I heard the carriages. For pity's sake take off that outdoor costume and let on you were ready."

Mrs. Franklin bowed and lifted her bonnet.

"I see I must introduce myself. I am Dick Raymond."

Poor Tom laughed hoarsely. "Go on," he cried.

"I am Miss Forrester, Major Jack, Maud Everet, and the rest of them. We have done our best for the Sunday Magazine. We consider it quite a success, in fact, we have known it to have entered the houses of most American families. When are we to have the dinner, Tom?"

"Oh, dear!" groaned the ex-editor of the Herald, "you don't mean to say you've been writing the whole thing!"

"Yes, dear."

He had begun life on a comic paper and left it, because he didn't think there was fun enough in the world to keep him going. He swore at himself now for ever having given it up, he gasped three times before he fully comprehended, then not very sweetly he cried out:

"What on earth have you done with all the money!"

Very sweetly and meekly came the answer:

"I've put it away for the baby, Tom."

QUICKSILVER MINING.

Miners Who Are Unclean Suffer Horribly.

Deposits of quicksilver have been discovered recently in Utah, but nobody has tried to work them as yet. The entire product of this country comes from California. Cinnabar, the ore from which it is obtained, is a sulphide of mercury. By heat the mercury is separated from the sulphur in the form of a gas, which, being condensed, runs out of the distilling furnace in a thin stream like a continuous pencil of molten silver.

Frequently the miner with a stroke of his pick penetrates a cavity in the rock that is filled with pure quicksilver, which runs out, sometimes as much as a pint of it. The ore is often filled with globules of mercury, and, when it is blasted, the high temperature created by the explosion volatilizes the metal, which in the form of gas poisons the air. Workmen in the mines eat without washing their hands, and in these and other ways their systems become saturated with quicksilver.

The first symptoms of resulting trouble is usually exhibited by the nails, which become diseased. Later the teeth drop out, bone-rot of the jaw follows, and the unfortunate is fairly eaten up by the poison. These troubles are avoided to a great extent by cleanliness. The men who work in the quicksilver mines of Wales are the cleanest people in the world; their skins, untanned by sun, are white as snow. The Mexican miners in California are dirty and die fast, but after two or three generations spent in the mines they last longer, their constitutions becoming more tolerant of mercury.

Vermillion is obtained from cinnabar. The red paint on the bodies of Indians in California led to the discovery of the quicksilver mines. White men found out where it came from and began digging for ore of mercury. The most familiar use of the metal is for thermometers. It is very valuable in medicine, but it is most largely employed in gold mining because of its affinity for gold, which it dissolves. Quicksilver is the most easily lost of all metals, finding its way back into the earth sooner or later.

A queer sort of lemonade, made with sulphuric acid instead of lemon juice, is drank by quicksilver miners. It has the effect of neutralizing the mercury. In the lead mines the same mixture of sugar, water and acid is used as a bevarage. It precipitates, in the form of a sulphate, the lead absorbed by the body; in that shape, being insoluble, it passes out of the system. The consequences of lead poisoning are dreadful. Not long ago it was found out that the spread of certain mysterious diseases in parts of England and elsewhere was due to Turkish snuff adulterated with lead. Sailors and tourists brought the snuff home from Smyrna and distributed it.

Colonel Jack Hays, the Texas Ranger.

John Coffee Hays was raised on a farm in Wilson County, Tennesee, being born there in 1817. At the age of eighteen he migrated to Texas, where, during the struggle of that Mexican province for independecne, he served with distinction in a military campaign conducted by General Sam Houston, being noted for his bravery and strategy. After the termination of that conflict Hays was placed in command of the small regular force that was shortly afterward organized and became known to fame as the "Texan Rangers." Many were the desperate fights in which he was engaged with the fierce Commanches and border Indians, and innumerable were the perils which he encountered. He was first to supply an armed force with Colt's revolver and use it in battle.

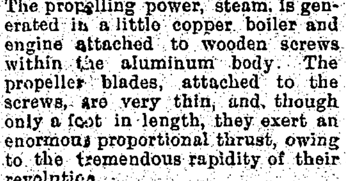
The Indian mode of warfare in those early days was to draw the enemy's fire and then sweep down upon them like a whirlwind, plying their bows and using their long spears with deadly effect. So cautious were they in this respect, that they soon distinguished the double-barreled gun when it was brought into use, and only approached when they were sure that such weapons had been emptied. On the first occasion when Hays and his rangers, armed with the revolver, met a band on the war-path, they allowed their fire to be liberally drawn, and then the Indians charged with exultant cries. But when the revolver was brought into play at close quarters, the panic that ensued was absolute, and the destruction of the Indians complete. Jack Hays was colonel of the First Texan Regiment, the nucleus of which was formed of veteran rangers.

THE FATEST AIR SHIP.

Professor Langley's Flight of 900 Feet Beats the Record.

Wings have been used for aeroplane flight during several hundred years, as shown by the elaborate researches of Mr. Chanute, and this characteristic can be observed by the various minor successes wherein many decidedly successful short flights have been made with flapping wings. The rigid wing flights have not, however, been so numerous, and for more than half a century it has been an open question as to whether a rigid wing aeroplane could be managed in the air with a motor. It was generally believed that anything with fixed planes propelled by a motor would promptly become unmanageable. Professor Langley's aeroplane is, however, practically rigid so far as flapping wings is concerned.

Langley's machine makes its start from Chesapeake Bay in the face of the wind. All such machines are assisted by the sustaining force of an opposing breeze. It was launched from a workshop, on a scow, and it was so made that it could not injure itself by alighting on water, upon which it is especially built to enable it to float, and to be rescued by a rowboat in attendance. The principal material used in its construction is aluminum. Since the wings are rigid, its motion through the air, propelled by rapidly revolving screws, is like that of a kite. The wings are not meant to enhance the motion, but are to be used for guidance by means of slight deflections of surface. A very slight change in the slant of the wings will produce a decided change in the direction of any kite aeroplane, as shown by my own experience during hundreds of kite aeroplane ascensions, as well as in the twenty-five years devoted to sailing flight, without a motor, by Lilienthal.



Langley's machine is twelve feet in length and eight feet wide, measured across the front wings. A rear pair of wings is about half the size of the front pair. The wings consist of light frames over which is stretched fine white cloth. Another remarkable feature is that the aluminum body weighs only two pounds. The body alone is about four feet long by two feet wide, and if the machine were placed within a circle it would just about fill it. Its vertical rudder, like that of a ship, causes movements to right or left, while its wings, by their adjustment, cause ascending and descending movements. The propelling power, steam, is generated in a little copper boiler and engine attached to wooden screws within the aluminum body. The propeller blades, attached to the screws, are very thin, and, though only a foot in length, they exert an enormous proportional thrust, owing to the tremendous rapidity of their revolution.

On December 13, 1894, this marvellous little machine made a motor flight of about 900 clear, thus beating all records. The record for moter flying machines now stands: A. M. Herring, New York, 300 feet, with an oil motor, in 1891; Hiram S. Maxim, Bexley, England, 320 feet, with a gasoline motor, and three men on board, on July 31, 1894; Lawrence Hargrave, Stanwell Park, N. S. W., made 368 feet in 1894 by means of a motor in which the heat was supplied by spirits of wine; Professor S. P. Langley's machine made 900 feet, with a steam motor, near Quantico, Va., on December 13, 1894. The tremendous import of this success will perhaps be realized better by the people of the twentieth century.

Carpet Weaving.

It was in France that the first serious effort was made to establish the manufacture of carpets in the fashion of the Orient. This was in the reign of Louis XIV., and under the direction of his Minister Colbert. The royal manufactories were designed to furnish all manner of furniture, and in the Gobelins and Beauvais factories 250 master weavers wove rich tapestries. During the revolution of 1789, these factories were almost suppressed, but Napoleon I. revived the manufactories and furnished his palaces with their loom work. The national workshops of France still continue, and the woven stuffs of Gobelins, Beauvais and the Savonnerie are accounted among the finest in Europe.

The knowledge of carpet weaving was presumably introduced into England from France. During the persecution of the Huguenots the carpet weavers, with other artistic craftsmen, fled for refuge to England, and established themselves in various towns. Axminster, in Devonshire, was one of these, and also the town of Wilton. These places retained their supremacy for a long time, but with the introduction of the Jacquard loom and various improved processes of manufacture, the industry was successfully developed in Kidderminster, Durham, Kilmarnock and Glasgow

SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—Gist of the Business.

The National Solons.

The McGann bill appropriating $4,000,000 for a new postoffice for Chicago passed the House Monday by a vote of 198 to 53. Bills authorizing the issue of 3 per cent. bonds and repealing the legal tender act of 1878 were offered in the House. Mr. Frye's Hawaiian resolution was again debated in the Senate, Mr. Gray vigorously defending the administration. The Senate passed the fortifications appropriation bill and agreed to the conference report on the deficiency bill.

The administration's Hawaiian policy was again the subject of sharp attack and defense in the Senate Tuesday. The railroad pooling bill was favorably reported to the Senate from the Committee on Interstate Commerce. The House passed the Indian appropriation bill and the bill to establish a national military park at Gettysburg. A bill to abrogate the discriminating duty on sugar was reported to the House from the Ways and Means Committee. After listening to a statement by Judge Ricks the House Judiciary Committee defeated the resolution to impeach him.

Widely differing plans to meet the currency complication were offered in the Senate Wednesday by Messrs. Jones, of Arkansas, and Smith, of New Jersey. Senator Turpie made a vigorous speech against the Nicaragua Canal bill, which he said had been conceived in fraud. A bill to incorporate the National Central Railway Company, which proposes to construct a railway from the Hudson River to New York, was offered in the House. Inefficiency of the Behring Sea regulations to prevent pelagic sealing was shown by a statement to the House by Secretary Carlisle.

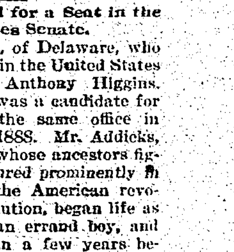
In the Senate Thursday debate upon the Nicaragua Canal bill closed. Mr. Allen presented a resolution favoring annexation of Hawaii. The bill for the transfer of a portion of the exhibit of the Department of State at the World's Columbian Exposition to the Columbian Museum of Chicago was passed. The exhibit transferred covers the La Rabida Convent and the collection relating to it. Another new Senator, Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina, was sworn in. The House practically agreed upon the Sundry Civil bill.

The sundry civil bill passed Friday in the shortest time, so far as known, on record. It was under consideration but three days. As passed, the bill carries $39,125,721. Two propositions by Mr. Sayers and Mr. Coombs, the former's to clothe the Secretary of the Treasury with power to issue United States bonds of such denominations as he should see fit instead of as now to re-issue them of the same denomination, and the latter's to retire and cancel the gold certificates and make them non-receivable for customs dues after July 1 next, furnished the principal theme of discussion. Mr. Sayres' proposition was defeated, while that of Mr. Coombs was carried. An appropriation of $40,000 for a lightship to be stationed off the Straits of Fuca, Washington, was adopted. A bill pledging the faith of the United States for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal passed the Senate.

Letters in which Germany disavows retaliation in excluding American meat products were read in the House Saturday, during debate on the bill to repeal the discriminating duty on bounty-paid sugars. A resolution indorsing the administration's Hawaiian policy was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 24 to 22. The Senate committee on public buildings and grounds failed to muster a quorum and the Chicago postoffice bill was not considered.

HE'S A SOCIALIST LEADER.

Herr Paul Singer Threatened with Expulsion from the Reichstag.

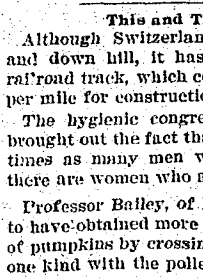


HERR SINGER.

Herr Paul Singer, the socialist leader, who is threatened with expulsion for the prominent part he took in the recent scene in the German Reichstag, was formerly a successful man of business. He is very shrewd, very charitable, very obstinate, and has represented one of the Berlin electorial districts as a socialist since 1884. Until his temporary expulsion from Berlin in 1886, he was a partner in a large manufacturing firm, but of late years has devoted himself to political and municipal affairs. Herr Singer is a Hebrew. He is very wealthy and his purse is held freely at the disposal of his party.

ADDICKS, OF DELAWARE.

Man Who Contested for a Seat in the United States Senate.



J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

J. Edward Addicks, of Delaware, who contested for the seat in the United States Senate occupied by Anthony Higgins, was a candidate for the same office in 1888. Mr. Addicks, whose ancestors figured prominently in the American revolution, began life as an errand boy, and in a few years became a merchant. He made considerable money, and soon became interested in gas manufacture. He started this business in 1884 and before the lapse of six years was worth millions. He has established Bay State gas companies in many large States of the Union.

This and That.

Although Switzerland is mostly up and down hill, it has 1,950 miles of railroad track, which cost over $100,000 per mile for construction.

The hygienic congress at Budapest brought out the fact that there are four times as many men who stammer as there are women who are so afflicted.

Professor Bailey, of Missouri, is said to have obtained more than 1,000 types of pumpkins by crossing the flowers of one kind with the pollen of another.

The young women sent out as wives for the Virginia colonists in 1620 brought from 120 to 160 pounds of tobacco apiece, the tobacco being worth 3 shillings a pound.

Julius Caesar is said to have been an epileptic. There is no doubt that he had fainting fits that lasted a considerable time and left him in a condition of great physical exhaustion.

Charlotte Fowler Wells was the first woman publisher. She has been in business since 1814, and is still at it in New York. She says she is too busy to think how old she is.